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Senate

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable WILLIAM M. COWAN, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, our fortress, our shelter in the time of storm, we look to You for peace in spite of turbulence and trust You to bring us to a desired destination. With Your mighty acts, You blessed and unshackled us, and we rejoice in the freedom You provide.

Strengthen our Senators today so that they may speak and act inspired by Your spirit. Lord, enable them to hear Your voice and follow Your lead. Make them good stewards of their influence as they strive to live exemplary lives. Guide them, O God, until they delight to do Your will.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDING OFFICER led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 6, 2013.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable WILLIAM M. COWAN, a

Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. COWAN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER FOR STAR PRINT—S. 744

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 744, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, be star printed with the changes that are at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 80, S. 744.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 80, S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion at the desk, and I ask that it be reported.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to

proceed to Calendar No. 80, S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Robert Menendez, Christopher A. Coons, Mazie Hirono, Dianne Feinstein, Bill Nelson, Benjamin L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Al Franken, Richard Blumenthal, Ron Wyden, Jack Reed, Patty Murray, Michael F. Bennet, Tom Harkin, Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum required under rule XXII be waived.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I now withdraw the motion to proceed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks, the Senate will resume consideration of the farm bill. The filing deadline for second-degree amendments is 9:45 a.m. today.

At 10 a.m., there will be three rollcall votes; first, a cloture vote on the farm bill, then a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S. 1003, the Republican student loan bill, and, finally, a cloture vote on the motion to proceed on S. 953, which is the Democratic student loan bill.

Senator Lautenberg will lie in repose in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. Senators will gather at 2:15 p.m. in the Ohio Clock corridor to go to the floor and pay their respects.

I wish to briefly say I truly appreciate, as we all do, the Sergeant at Arms Terry Gainer and his whole staff for making this so very pleasant—at least as pleasant as a funeral can be. It was truly a celebration.

Because of the Jewish tradition, this had to be jammed in with not a lot of time, so we were under tremendous

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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pressure. I appreciate the work which allowed us to get this done.

I appreciate what Secretary Hagel, Ash Carter at the Pentagon, the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Sheila Dwyer, and her entire staff in the Secretary's Office have done to make this whole situation as pleasant as it has been.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

I now ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of the farm bill this morning, the time until 10 a.m. be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Following the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 953, I ask unanimous consent that the time until 11:45 a.m. be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that I be recognized at 11:45 a.m. today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING FRANK R. LAUTENBERG

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this afternoon the Senate will pay its final respects to a friend and a respected colleague—and that is an understatement—Frank Lautenberg. Frank will lie in repose in the Chamber where he spent three decades of his professional life.

Senator Lautenberg was one of the most effective and productive Senators to serve in the Senate and, as we learned yesterday, one of the most humorous. His leadership as well as his laughter and kindness will be missed.

THE FARM BILL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I talked a little bit about the farm bill, but in a few minutes we will consider whether to end debate on the agriculture jobs bill.

I commend Chairman STABENOW and Ranking Member COCHRAN on their excellent work. We were able to get some votes, but we ran into a problem, and we were unable to reach an agreement to consider a finite number of amendments, as they have been trying to do for several days. I am optimistic and hopeful we will advance the measure and be able to pass the bill with a strong bipartisan vote as we did last year.

Unfortunately, last year the House of Representative failed to even consider the Senate passed bipartisan farm bill. I hope this year the bipartisan legislation—which will create jobs, cut taxpayer subsidies, and reduce the debt by some \$23 billion—will be voted on in the House.

America's farms and ranches are the most productive in the world, but to keep America's farms and America's economy strong, Congress must pass a strong farm bill and do it quickly.

STUDENT LOANS

Mr. REID. On one final subject, to ensure this Nation's continued economic recovery and long-term success, it is crucial that America invest in our educated workforce, and we need to continue to have an educated workforce. In this country a college education is the surest path to a better life. But higher education has never been more expensive or further out of reach for middle-class families. So it is crucial Congress act before July 1 to keep the interest rates low for 7 million college students who can't afford to pile on more debt.

Democrats have a commonsense plan to prevent loan rates from doubling for 2 years without adding a single penny to the deficit. We will consider that legislation, as I have just indicated, later this morning.

The Republican alternative proposal, by contrast, would be worse than doing nothing at all. It would be worse than letting the rates double, which would happen if we do nothing. The Republican proposal will saddle students with even more debt—about \$6,500 more debt—than they have today. That is a serious blow, considering that Americans have more than \$1 trillion in student loan debt.

Keeping college affordable is the best investment we can make in our country. Congress should remove the obstacles from keeping young people from getting an education and not put more barriers in their way. I hope our Republican colleagues will work to invest in America's future instead of, once again, sticking it to the students.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

STUDENT LOANS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Earlier this week, I came to the floor and asked Senate Democrats to work with us on permanent student loan reform. This is an issue ripe for bipartisan cooperation.

Both the President and Republicans want to prevent rates from going up in July, and the ideas Republicans have put forward on the issue are actually very similar to what the President has already proposed. This actually should be a slam dunk.

Instead, Senate Democrats have put forward a bill that fails the very benchmarks that the President himself set—a bill that is nothing more than a short-term political patch funded by permanent tax hikes. The bill would

cost taxpayers more than \$8 billion, yet only save students about \$6 a month. Worse still, it is a bill Senate Democrats know will fail. In fact, they actually seem to be indicating they want it to fail.

Why would that be? Undoubtedly so they could keep this issue alive for the permanent campaign that never seems to end. Top Senate Democrats have stated themselves that they are "not looking for compromise" and that they are determined to show "the difference between the two parties on a key issue," even when there isn't one.

Two of the most senior Democrats said those things. Those are direct quotes, so basically they are determined to force a partisan fight regardless of the costs to students. By the way they set up this morning's votes, it is pretty clear those votes are intentionally designed to fail.

So when the Senate Democrats get their wish and the bill fails this evening, I hope the President will step in to work with us on a serious permanent solution because, as I said, our ideas for reform are not all that different from his on this issue. Students should not be made to suffer just because some in this town seem to see them as rooks and pawns in a political chess match.

Look, this isn't a fight young Americans need, and they especially don't need this fight right now. Young men and women are already having a rough enough go in the Obama economy. Those who make it through college face a highly uncertain future once they get out in the real world, as their parents like to call it. They are having a real tough time finding a job.

Once ObamaCare comes online, experts predict their health care premiums are set to skyrocket. Young men in their mid-20s to mid-30s could see rate increases of 50 percent or more, depending on which study we look at.

Here is the thing: Even if premiums end up going up by just a small fraction of that amount, it is still going to create an enormous headache for the next generation. While the administration's allies promised subsidies, studies indicate those payments from taxpayers may not make up for the higher costs.

Many young folks seem to be living largely from paycheck to paycheck these days, often because they literally have no other choice. These men and women are just getting by as it is. Do we expect these Americans to be able to afford to pay even more?

Apparently Washington Democrats do. Because if young folks don't cough up money for health insurance, they are going to get hit with a penalty tax. So one way or the other, many are going to start paying more. That is just one more reason why Senate Democrats need to get serious about the student loan issue.

This summer alone more than 9 million college students will take out

nearly \$7,000 worth of loans and about \$25,000 in total by the time they earn their degrees. That is a smart investment, but it is also a lot of money. We owe them certainty and stability and permanent reform along the lines Republicans and President Obama have called for, and those two proposals, as I said, are not that far apart and actually accomplish that result. It is time for the Democrats in Washington to put the campaigning aside and work with us to enact that kind of reform.

UPHOLDING A COMMITMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have said repeatedly—and I will say again today—the Senate needs to know whether the majority leader intends to uphold a commitment he has now twice made, and this commitment was that he would not break the rules of the Senate to change the rules.

Specifically, both at the beginning of the last Congress and at the beginning of this Congress, he committed to the Senate and to the American people that he would not use what is referred to as the “nuclear option.” These were very clear commitments. They were not contingent commitments or commitments made with caveats. They were not contingent commitments or commitments made with caveats.

Here we have the exact words of the majority leader on this chart. At the beginning of the previous Congress, on January 27, 2011, the majority leader said:

I agree that the proper way to change Senate rules is through the procedures established in those rules, and I will oppose any effort in this Congress or the next—

and listen to this, I say to the Presiding Officer and my colleagues—

or the next—

or the next, meaning the Congress we are in now—

to change the Senate's rules other than through the regular order.

No contingencies, no caveats, no saying unless I decide I don't like certain behavior.

In this Congress there was an exchange between myself and the majority leader. Here is what I said on January 24 of 2013, this year:

Finally, I would confirm with the majority leader that the Senate would not consider other resolutions relating to any standing order or rules this Congress unless they went through the regular order process?

At the beginning of this session, we passed a couple of rules changes, a couple of standing orders. We made some changes and we made those changes in return for the majority leader's commitment, which follows. The majority leader said:

That is correct. Any other resolutions related to Senate procedure would be subject to a regular order process including consideration by the Rules Committee.

In other words, an unequivocal, non-contingent commitment, so that everyone knew the rules of the Senate for

the entire Congress. There was no sort of hanging a sword of Damocles over our heads and saying, if Members don't behave as I wish, I will break my word. Now the suggestion apparently is, Members have to behave in a certain way to satisfy me or my word doesn't mean anything.

This is a serious matter. We are only one-half of 1 year through a 2-year Congress, and the Senate and the American people deserve to know whether the word of the majority leader will be kept.

SIXTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY AND THE HONOR FLIGHT PROGRAM

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, today is the 69th anniversary of the D-day invasion. On June 6, 1944, 160,000 allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily fortified French coastline in a surprise attack against the forces of Nazi Germany. The cost was exceedingly high—more than 9,000 allied soldiers were killed or wounded that day—but the Normandy invasion was the beginning of a successful conclusion of the war.

I am also honored to recognize the distinguished group of World War II veterans from my home State of Kentucky who have made the trip to our Nation's Capital today—appropriately enough on D-day—to visit the National World War II Memorial on the Mall. This memorial celebrates their service, as well as the service of the brave warriors who landed on Normandy Beach, and every man and woman in uniform who fought to defend freedom in World War II.

This group includes 26 veterans who were able to make the trip to see their memorial thanks to the Honor Flight Program. The Bluegrass Chapter of Honor Flight has brought over 1,000 veterans, most of them from Kentucky, to Washington, DC for this purpose. This program provides transportation, lodging, and food for the veterans. Without Honor Flight many of these veterans would never be able to visit the Capitol or see the World War II Memorial.

As have many of my colleagues, I have been privileged to visit with groups of Honor Flight veterans on several occasions before, and I am pleased to report that I will be meeting with today's group at the Memorial as well. My father served in World War II. He got there after D-day and after the Battle of the Bulge. He was there from March of 1945 through the end of war when we were pushing the Germans back into their own country. I wish he had lived long enough to have had an opportunity to visit the World War II Memorial. I know it would have meant a lot to him, as it does to today's surviving veterans.

As World War II recedes further into the past, sadly, we are losing more of these living legends. We have just had to say goodbye to our friend Senator

Frank Lautenberg, the last World War II veteran to serve in this body. The passage of time makes it all the more important to thank these heroes for their service before it is too late.

Today is a perfect occasion to do just that, and I look forward to meeting this group of courageous Kentucky veterans from towns such as Owensboro, Hartford, Louisville, Covington, Berksville, Lexington, Springfield, Mount Washington, and Taylorsville.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

AGRICULTURE REFORM, FOOD, AND JOBS ACT OF 2013

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 954 which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 954) to reauthorize agriculture programs through 2018.

Pending:

Stabenow (for Leahy) amendment No. 998, to establish a pilot program for gigabit Internet projects in rural areas.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

STUDENT LOANS

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, there are only 3 weeks left until interest rates on new subsidized student loans will double. If we fail to act, the cost of college will increase for millions of students. There are strong proposals on the table that would keep interest rates low while Congress has time to work out a permanent solution. Yet Congress fails to act. Why? Two issues: Money and values.

First, money. Some have argued we can't afford to keep interest rates low, but let's be clear. Right now, the Federal Government is making a profit from our students. Last month the Congressional Budget Office calculated the government will make \$51 billion this year off student loans. Think about that: \$51 billion—and that is \$16 billion higher than the earlier estimate. We have the money to cut interest rates if we are willing to reduce the profits we make from our students.

Unfortunately, Republicans see it differently. Two weeks ago House Republicans passed a plan that would produce higher profits off the backs of our college students. And here in the Senate, Senator COBURN has introduced a similar bill that makes student loans more profitable—all at the expense of our college students. This is wrong. We should reject Republican plans to make more profits off our students.

Senator COBURN talks about how his plan is similar to the low-interest rate

banks offer through the Federal Reserve, but he has that wrong. The big banks borrow at less than 1 percent, but Senator COBURN would charge students an additional 3 percent on top of the 10-year Treasury rates. His plan would produce billions more in profits for the government—money that comes straight out of the pockets of our struggling students. We have the money to help our students. We don't need to squeeze them harder.

The second issue is values. Our college students already see that the system is rigged against them. They watched Wall Street bankers get bailed out while their parents lost jobs and struggled to hang on to their homes. They see special subsidies for companies that ship jobs overseas and exploit tax loopholes while the investment in their future—in jobs here at home—disappears.

Now Senator COBURN plans to squeeze more profits out of our students. He is fine with the government handing out loans to big banks at incredibly low rates, but he wants our students to pay more. That is not who we are. This does not reflect our values. We see students drowning in debt and we should be there to help.

Senator HARKIN and Senator REED have shown great leadership on this issue. They offer simple solutions to prevent interest rates from doubling. Their plan would maintain the current 3.4-percent interest rate for 2 more years.

I have also introduced a short-term plan that would cut interest rates even more by offering the exact same low rates the big banks get through the Federal Reserve discount window. I introduced this 1-year deal because we need immediate relief while we develop a long-term plan.

So I rise today in support of the Reed-Harkin proposal to freeze interest rates on subsidized loans for 2 more years. Their proposal prevents the rates from doubling on July 1 and it also gives us time to develop a plan that aligns with our values and supports our students.

This is about our values. Have we become a people who will support our big banks with nearly free loans while we crush our kids who are trying to get an education? The student loan program makes obscene profits on the backs of our students. This is morally wrong and we must put a stop to it.

Our students don't have high-paying lobbyists to look out for their interests, but they do have their voices. Petitions urging Congress to pass a short-term plan for interest rates to prevent them from doubling have already collected more than 1 million signatures. Our students and their families are asking for what is right. They are asking for something we can easily afford. Let's show them government can work for them.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me first commend Senator WARREN for her very thoughtful discussion on this increasingly important topic of student debt and her efforts to assist us in extending the current interest rate of 3.4 percent while we work on a much longer and much more thoughtful approach to reform. She will be at the heart of those efforts.

July 1 is a little more than 3 weeks away. Unless Congress acts, the interest rate on subsidized student loans will double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent, making college more expensive for more than 7 million students across the Nation, including more than 42,000 students in my home State of Rhode Island.

This will hit low- and moderate-income families the hardest. Indeed, 60 percent of dependent subsidized loan borrowers come from families with incomes of less than \$60,000, while 80 percent of independent subsidized loan borrowers come from families with incomes below \$40,000.

There is no reason to allow this rate to double, and there is no reason to rush to a long-term solution that would actually make the problem worse.

There are several long-term proposals on the table, with substantial differences. The House passed a bill that, according to an analysis by the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service, would leave students worse off than letting the rate double. The President has, in fact, said he would veto this legislation, but if the House bill went into effect it would be worse than doing nothing, which I think is a strong argument to do something other than the House bill.

My Republican colleagues in this body have proposed a long-term solution that would expose students to unchecked interest rates in the future, there would be no cap, and their proposal would have students pay \$15.6 billion more in interest payments for deficit reduction. I don't believe student loan borrowers should pay higher interest to reduce the deficit, nor do I think the Federal Government should be generating Federal revenue from student loan programs. We should not be profiting on the backs of these students, particularly as student debt explodes.

I have proposed setting interest rates based on the actual cost of providing the loans with a cap to protect students during periods of high interest rates.

Any long-term solution for student loans should leave students better off in the long run. The Republican proposals do not pass this test.

According to a recent analysis by the Institute for College Access and Success, the Senate Republican proposal would cost students entering college this fall and graduating in 2017 \$2,200 more in interest payments. For a freshman starting in the fall of 2018 and graduating 4 years later, the increased interest payment would balloon to \$6,700.

Make no mistake, the "savings" generated from the Senate Republican proposal means students pay more.

As I have come to the floor to discuss many times, with student loan debt eclipsing credit card debt and auto loan debt, we should take the time to thoughtfully and comprehensively address student debt and college costs.

How we set student loan interest rates is only one part of the solution. We need to address rising college costs as well. If we do not, even with grants and loans, families will be priced out of a college education and out of the middle class.

We need to ask more from States and from colleges and universities. I will be introducing legislation to revitalize the Federal-State partnership for higher education and to make sure colleges and universities have more skin in the game when it comes to student loans. These are big, complex issues, and we should work together to develop bipartisan solutions. But that work—that careful work, that thoughtful work, that thorough work—will take time—more than the 25 days we have between now and July 1.

Right now we can and we must take action to reassure students and families who rely on need-based loans to pay for college that the rate will not double on July 1.

I have worked with Chairman HARKIN, Senator WARREN, Leader REID, and many of my colleagues to develop a fully offset 2-year extension of the current student loan interest rate. Instead of charging low- and moderate-income students more for their loans, the Student Loan Affordability Act will keep rates steady while closing loopholes in the Federal Tax Code.

Specifically, the bill would limit the use of tax-deferred retirement accounts as a complicated estate planning tool, close a corporate offshore tax loophole by restricting what is called earnings stripping by expatriated entities, and close an oil and gas industry tax loophole by treating oil from tar sands the same as other petroleum products. These are sensible measures in and of themselves, but when they will allow us to stabilize the student interest rate, they take on even more relevance and I think more importance. We should not be collecting additional revenue from students when we cannot or will not eliminate wasteful spending in the Tax Code, and we should not allow interest rates to double on July 1.

I hope all of my colleagues will support this commonsense 2-year extension that is fair to students and taxpayers, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the motion to proceed to S. 953, the Student Loan Affordability Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I am here to say to my colleagues that although we are going to go through a very expedited process of voting on two options

on student loans, I want to urge my colleagues to take this seriously. This has a huge financial impact on families across this country, and I say “families” because we are focused on the students, and in many cases it is the parents taking out loans, and the truth is that under one option today parents are left out.

You see, the debate on this floor today is over two bills—one offered by my friends in the majority, which would extend the 3.4-percent interest rate on subsidized Stafford loans. That is 39 percent of all the student loans taken out. It does not speak to the 61 percent that is still under the 6.8 percent rate. It is parents, it is students who take out unsubsidized Stafford loans. They are still at 6.8 percent.

But more importantly, you need to look at the financial sustainability of the program. When this was originally enacted in 2006, the campaign rhetoric was, we are going to drastically cut student loans for everybody—until they realized how much it was going to cost. Then they limited it to subsidized Stafford loans. When the authorization for that runs out, we have this debate about whether we are going to extend the 3.4-percent student loan rate. We just forget to tell everybody it is for a subsection of everybody who is taking out student loans.

So let me suggest that the other option today will be to put student loans on a financially firm footing, something we can certify for the future is financially sustainable not just for the students and for their parents but for the American taxpayer. They should have a voice in this.

So what Ranking Member ALEXANDER and Senator COBURN and I have introduced is a comprehensive piece of legislation that ties the rate of student loan borrowing to the rate of the 10-year bond in May of that year.

So this past month we would take the rate of the 10-year bond—which was about 1.79 percent—we would add 3 percent to it, and for the next year the rate for everybody taking out student loans would be 4.79 percent. Some Members of the Senate cannot add. And for the next 12 months anybody who took out a student loan would be at 4.79 percent—not some at 3.4 percent, not the rest at 6.8 percent. That 4.79 percent would be a fixed rate for the life of the loan. It would not go away in 12 months and have to be renegotiated based upon what the will of Congress was and the legislative mandate of what the interest rate was going to be. Every year that somebody went—whether it was a parent, whether it was for a nonsubsidized Stafford loan or a subsidized Stafford loan—whatever that May establishment of the 10-year bond rate was, you would add 3 percent to it. It would be very predictable. You would not be at the whim of, is Congress going to extend this?

Let me predict to you. I know what we are going to do. We are going to

have two options up today, and neither one of them is going to get 60 votes. That means it is not going to pass. And the day before or 2 days before the expiration of the 3.4-percent rate, people are going to rush to the floor and say: We cannot let this happen.

We have an opportunity to fix it, to fix it on a permanent basis, to say to parents, to say to those with the non-subsidized Stafford loans and, yes, to those with the subsidized Stafford loans: We are putting this on financially sound ground, and we are going to do it in a transparent way that lets you know every May exactly what you can borrow money for for your college education.

Some might conclude, well, if you borrow every year for 4 years, you are going to have different rates. You are right. The reality is that in this bill you have an option, at any point you choose to do it, to consolidate those loans at a guaranteed 8.5 percent. So if it is more attractive to have four different packages of loans with lower interest rates or the blend of them might be higher, you can consolidate them and take a guaranteed rate.

I heard my good friend quote the Congressional Research Service. They came out with an analysis of the two pieces of legislation last night, and they came to this conclusion: that for the subsidized Stafford loans, the Alexander-Burr-Coburn proposal was not very different from what my friends on the other side presented, but for everybody else—for the 61 percent—it saved them \$80 a month.

Let me say that again. For everybody else who is not in the subsidized Stafford loans, the Congressional Research Service said our bill saves parents and students—those who are in the nonsubsidized student loan program—\$80 a month. That is almost \$1,000 a year. This is real money. This is what Congress should pay attention to.

Let me suggest this. Congress should not be sitting in Washington deciding with a dartboard: Here is what the student loan rate is going to be this year. Should the price of money in the marketplace not have some impact on it? What we are simply saying is, tie it to a very predictable, transparent number—the 10-year cost of borrowing money, plus 3 percent.

You see, unlike throughout the 1990s and half of the 2000s, we do not have private sector competition against the government model. We decided that having financial institutions come in and offer more attractive interest rates or waiving origination fees or the administration fees of a student loan—no, no, no, we did not want that to happen even though in many cases it saved students money. We said we want to centralize this in the Federal Government. We want to take over the whole thing. And then the Congress decided: Do you know what, we want to set the rates.

Let me suggest to my colleagues that this is nothing more than a political

tool right now. The last people we are trying to look at are the students or their families who actually need loans to send their kids to college.

Today's vote is a defining moment. If we take advantage of passing one that structures this to where the rates we set are out of congressional control and set by the marketplace in a predictable, transparent way, then this is sustainable. If it is not, this will be the subject of every 2 years and campaign rhetoric, where some win and some lose.

I did not come here to pick winners and losers. I came here to give equal opportunity and unlimited opportunity to the next generation and the generation after that. To suggest that only people who qualify for subsidized Stafford loans are the ones we should give favorable treatment to is ludicrous. What we would like to do is to provide a predictable mechanism to set rates but one that does not pick winners and losers, one that treats everybody who is in the student loan need category the same.

I see the ranking member is here, and I am going to yield to him. But I do want to say to my colleagues that this is not just another 15-minute vote. You should not feel good if you vote for one and vote against another and nothing passes because we are going to be back here before July 1, and the likelihood is that it is going to be presented to us in a way where we are not going to have the option of doing the right thing. They are just going to say: Do you want to suffer the political consequences of letting the rates go from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent on 39 percent of the American people? I would tell you that a parent borrowing money for their children today is just as vulnerable as a student who is qualified and borrows under a subsidized Stafford loan.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate the Senator from North Carolina for his proposal. The two votes we are having today are like the opening act at the circus, and hopefully the main event will attract some Senators who are willing to conduct this in a grownup way. We do not really have a disagreement here; we have a serious issue. We have students graduating all over the country from high school at about this time, and about 70 percent of them will go to college next year. The taxpayers want to encourage that. We spend about \$35 billion in Pell grants to help pay for that. Then three out of four of those students who go to college will go to public colleges and universities—like the Universities of Michigan or Mississippi or North Carolina or Tennessee—the taxpayer helps foot the bill for that. Then the taxpayer is going to loan \$133 billion this year in student loans to students of all kinds.

What the Senator from North Carolina and the Senator from Oklahoma

have suggested—and I have joined them—is that we take advantage of today's low rates and that we lower rates on all the new loans to something below 5 percent, fix that rate for those students who get their loans this year, and allow them to participate in the income repayment program so when they take a job they will not have to spend too much of their money repaying back the loan. In some cases, it can ultimately be forgiven. There is also a cap on a consolidated loan, if they choose to do that, which many do.

If we had a real disagreement about that, it would be one thing, but we do not have a real disagreement. The House of Representatives, which is Republican, has passed a bill based on the same idea. The President of the United States, President Obama, presented a budget to the Senate two months ago based on the same idea.

The idea is very simple. If we are going to loan \$133 billion this year, let's loan the money to students at exactly what it costs the government, which today is at about 1.75 percent, and let's add 3 percent to that—all of which goes back to the Department of Education for the cost of collections, defaults, administration, so there is no profit on the students.

Then, let's fix that loan rate. We say that if it is 4.75 today, it is 4.75 next year and 4.75 the next year for that loan. If the rates go up, the rates on new loans next year will reflect that increase. So it is fair to the students, and it is fair to the taxpayers. It is a permanent solution. It is the same idea the House has already passed. It is the same idea the President has recommended. Yet our friends on the other side are so intent on playing political games that they want to have two votes today. If I may say so, they should hire somebody to come up with a better idea than they came up with. This is one of their weakest attempts at a political game I have seen in 10 years.

We have a permanent solution supported by the President, supported by the House Republicans—all the same idea. Senate Democrats have come up with a short-term fix for 40 percent of the loans. They leave 60 percent hanging high and dry. They raise taxes to do it. It is unconstitutional for them to do it because it originates a revenue bill in the Senate instead of the House. That is their weak idea.

Why are they not following the example of the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Mississippi and working in a bipartisan way to get a result? Why are they not following the same idea of the Senator from California and the Senator from Louisiana on the water resources bill and working in a bipartisan way to get a result? Why are they not following the same idea the four Republicans and four Democrats did on the immigration bill and working to get a result? Instead, they hold a political stunt at the White House. They now hold another political

stunt on the Senate floor at a time when students are graduating from high school, looking forward to college, and would like to have a permanent solution on interest rates by July 1, which we can easily do.

I guess it is inevitable that the opening acts of the circus are sometimes going to be like this, but I regret it. I really did not come to the Senate to engage in this kind of thing. I would much rather sit down with my Democratic colleagues, which I believe we can do, and I would much rather sit down with the White House officials, which I believe we can do, and with the House of Representatives and spend the next 3 weeks saying: Look, we all have the same idea. We have a serious issue. It affects millions of students.

So let's work together and show the country we can do this. It would be a nice prelude to the immigration debate to show that we can not only pass a water resources development bill and a farm bill but that we can also solve the student loan problem on a bipartisan basis. Then, we can take up this more difficult immigration question where we have some real differences of opinion and really need to have a debate.

I am here to congratulate the Senator from North Carolina and the Senator from Oklahoma for their suggestion and to fully support it. I will conclude by saying that there are two aspects to their bill that I believe are preferable to the version of this idea that passed the House and the version of this idea that was proposed by the President. Remember, it is the same idea in all three places—the President's budget, the House of Representatives bill, and the BURR and COBURN proposal.

The first thing that Burr and Coburn propose is to have a single interest rate for all student loans.

There are three types of student loans. It is very confusing even for those of us who have been around this issue for a long time. Let's assume there is a single student rate and you are graduating from Maryville High School. What is the cost of money? Right now, if you get a loan of any kind, it is going to be 4.75 percent. It is whatever it costs the government to borrow the money plus 3 percent to cover the Department of Education's costs. I like that proposal.

Then the second thing they propose that I would suggest is preferable to the House of Representatives bill is that if you get a loan at 4.75 percent in 2013, it is still set at 4.75 percent in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. It does not change over the life of the loan. The House bill would have the interest rate on a loan going up each year. I do not like that idea. I do not think many students would.

But I wish all of our serious issues opened with proposals from the President and the House of Representatives and Senate Republicans that were as close together as we are on this issue. If we cannot come to an agreement on

this issue before July 1, based on these three major centers of influence all making the same proposals, then we ought to go back to seventh grade civics class. I do not think we all need to do that. I think we know how to do our jobs.

This is the opening act of the circus. It will not take too long. It will be a little embarrassing that we have to go through it, but after we go through it, maybe we can sit down and a Senate full of grownups will say: Let's take the President's idea and the House idea and the idea suggested by Senators BURR and COBURN, let's put it together, let's congratulate all of those students who are going to colleges, and let's encourage them and hope it is a ticket to the middle class. Let's show that our country supports those students as they seek to advance their higher education.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an op-ed from the New York Times yesterday written by Senator COBURN and Senator BURR and me.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 4, 2013]

PLAYING POLITICS WITH STUDENT DEBT

(By Lamar Alexander, Tom Coburn and Richard Burr)

WASHINGTON.—This summer, more than nine million undergraduates will take out an average of \$6,700 each in federal loans to pay for college next year. They will borrow, on average, \$24,803 to earn their degrees. While this continues to be one of the smartest investments they will ever make, Congress should take one step toward making it an even smarter one.

We have introduced a proposal that would get rid of the confusing and arbitrary way interest rates are determined on federal student loans, and instead allow rates to be set by the market. We commend President Obama for introducing a similar proposal in his budget, and the House of Representatives for recently passing similar legislation, on a bipartisan basis, that offers a long-term, market-based solution.

But we are worried that Senate Democrats, who could vote on the issue as early as this week, will oppose a permanent solution for 100 percent of loans and instead will merely extend the existing, arbitrary rate for a minority of loans, and for just two years—a politically easy move that will only hurt students in the long run.

Over the past four years, the Federal Reserve has kept interest rates at record-low levels, allowing banks to borrow money from the federal government at nearly zero percent interest and, in turn, offer low rates to individuals borrowing money for the purchase of a home or a car or to start a business.

But if you're a college student who has taken out a federal loan during that time, you've seen no benefit at all from the dirt-cheap borrowing costs. Instead, your interest rate was set by Congress, which temporarily set some rates at 3.4 percent for low-income students but left most rates at either 6.8 percent or 7.9 percent.

In other words, you could borrow money to buy a used car to drive yourself to college and pay about 3 percent interest over five years, while at the same time you could be paying nearly 7 or 8 percent interest on the cost of your education.

That is, except on your federally subsidized Stafford loans. Last year Congress extended a temporary provision, first passed in 2007, to lower the 6.8 percent interest rate on newly issued Stafford loans for low-income undergraduate borrowers to 3.4 percent, for one year. The government pays the interest for these loans while the borrower is in school.

Congress extended the interest rates for a year not because it was good policy, or because 3.4 percent is some ideal rate for loans, but largely because student debt had become a political issue in the presidential campaign. In the end, the one-year extension cost taxpayers nearly \$6 billion, but saved a mere \$9 a month in future repayments for the 40 percent of student borrowers who receive subsidized Stafford loans.

Congress is now approaching the end of that temporary “fix.” On July 1, those rates will return to 6.8 percent—which is why it is important for the Senate to make the right fix, right now.

Student debt shouldn’t be grist for the political mill. Congress must provide certainty and stability to student borrowers.

Our legislation would tie all federal student-loan interest rates to the 10-year Treasury rate (currently 1.75 percent), plus 3 percentage points to cover the costs of collections, defaults and other risk factors. That would benefit students and families by cutting rates on almost all federal student loans to a little under 5 percent for the coming school year.

Under our proposal, interest rates will remain the same over the lifetime of a loan, but the rate on a loan taken out in 2013 might differ from one taken out in 2014, because market rates vary.

One big advantage of our proposal is consistency: the confusion over differing rates on Stafford loans and unsubsidized federal PLUS loans would end, since one rate formula would be used for all federal education loans.

Our plan would also protect students by using the existing income-based repayment program, which allows borrowers to reduce their monthly payments based on a capped percentage of their discretionary income and ultimately have those loans forgiven after a period of time. This is a better solution than capping future increases in interest rates, and one that the president’s own budget proposal endorses.

Taxpayers would be protected, too. When the economy recovers and interest rates return to historical norms, taxpayers will no longer be subsidizing artificially low interest rates.

Our proposal has some differences from the president’s plan and the House-passed bill—for example, the president proposes three different interest rates for different types of loans, while ours has just one interest rate for all direct federal student loans, and the House bill applies a variable interest rate that resets each year, while our interest rate remains the same for the life of the loan.

But all of us embrace the same idea: we should stop playing politics with student loan debt and move to a simpler and fairer system, one that will immediately lower borrowing costs for all students while protecting taxpayers and providing certainty for the future. We hope Senate Democrats will agree.

Lamar Alexander, Tom Coburn and Richard Burr are Republican senators from Tennessee, Oklahoma and North Carolina, respectively.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be 2 minutes equally divided between the

votes scheduled for 10 a.m. and that all after the first vote be 10-minute votes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, as we come to our vote now on cloture on the bill—what we have dubbed the farm bill, the Agriculture Reform, Food and Jobs Act—I first wish to thank my ranking member, the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, for a wonderful working relationship as we have moved to this point. He and his staff have been working diligently, as has my staff. We are proud of all of our staffs, who I think are terrific and have done a wonderful job to get us to this point.

I wish to remind my colleagues that the vote we are about to take affects 16 million jobs. I have said that so many times, but it is important to say again. I do not think there will be a single bill on this floor that affects more jobs for Americans than the one on which we are about to vote—16 million jobs in America. That is how many people depend on agriculture and the food industry for their jobs. They are watching us today. They are hoping that once again this body on a bipartisan basis will do what is right and provide the leadership to move this bill forward.

This particular bill includes 38 amendments that were passed on the floor during our debate last year, as we considered 73 amendments just a few months ago, and another 14 amendments that we added to the bill this year. So I appreciate the input colleagues have had to make this a strong farm bill with major reforms and real deficit reduction. This is an opportunity to cut spending by more than \$24 billion. We in Agriculture have done more than any other part of the Federal budget to not only meet what are the across-the-board sequester numbers but provide deficit reduction that is four times more than that while streamlining and providing effective policy for agriculture, conservation, nutrition, and the other parts of this bill.

So we are not only standing with 16 million people whose jobs depend on agriculture, we are doing it in a responsible way that cuts the deficit. We are eliminating direct payments, moving toward a market-based risk management system for our farmers. We are strengthening conservation to protect our soil and water resources for generations to come, with a streamlined conservation title and a new historic agreement between conservation and farm groups. We are focusing on beginning farmers to get more people into farming. We all have a stake in making sure that happens.

We are helping our veterans coming home from Iraq and Afghanistan to get started in agriculture as well. I am very proud of this portion of the bill which will reach out to those coming home, most from small communities around our country, to help them be able to get started in farming and keep

us with the most affordable, most abundant, and safest food supply in the world.

Agriculture is truly one of the brightest spots of our economy. It is one of the few areas in which we actually have a trade surplus. The policies in this legislation are a big part of that. That is why more than 100 groups representing agriculture, conservation, nutrition, and every part of the economy represented by this bill have called on the Senate this morning to vote yes on cloture.

I would ask unanimous consent that the full text of the letter we received be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 5, 2013.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SEN. REID: The undersigned organizations are writing to strongly urge you to vote for cloture tomorrow on the consideration of S. 954, the Agriculture Reform, Food, and Jobs Act of 2013.

This bill was crafted in a bipartisan fashion and reported out of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry by a vote of 15-5. It contains major reforms as well as spending cuts to be used to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

This bill affects 16 million Americans whose livelihoods depend on agriculture. We must pass a farm bill this year to provide certainty to those individuals. We must cut unnecessary spending. We must ensure that consumers will continue to have a safe, healthy and affordable food supply. We must provide an effective farm and natural resource safety net. We must invest in initiatives that boost exports, and spur innovations in new industries.

It is vitally important that the Senate support the cloture motion and finish the farm bill in the next few days.

Sincerely,

Advocates for Better Children’s Diets; AGP; AgFirst; AgriBank; AgStar Financial Services; American Association of Crop Insurers; American Beekeeping Federation; American Farm Bureau Federation; American Farmland Trust; American Feed Industry Association; American Malting Barley Association; American Pulse Association; American Society of Agronomy; American Society of Farm Manager and Rural Appraisers; American Soybean Association; American Sugar Alliance; American Veterinary Medical Association; Apple Processors Association; Associated Milk Producers Inc.; Association of Equipment Manufacturers; Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies; American Sheep Industry Association; American Soybean Association; Audubon; Blue Diamond Growers; California Association of Winegrape Growers; California Avocado Commission; California Canning Peach Association; California Date Commission; California Dried Plum Board; California Fig Advisory Board; California Strawberry Commission; California Walnut Commission.

Ceres Solutions LLP; CHS; CoBank; Continental Dairy Products; Cooperative Network; Crop Insurance Professionals Association; Crop Science Society of America; CropLife America; Dairy Farmers of America, Inc.; Dairy Farmers Working Together; Dairy Producers of New Mexico; DairyLea Cooperative Inc.; Ducks Unlimited; Farm Credit Bank of Texas; Farm Credit Council; Farm Credit East; Farm Credit West; FarmFirst

Dairy Cooperative; Farmer Mac; Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association; Growth Energy; GROWMARK; Holstein Association USA, Inc.; Idaho Dairymen's Association; Irrigation Association; Iowa State Dairy Association; Izaak Walton League of America; Kansas Cooperative Council; Land O'Lakes, Inc.; Land Improvement Contractors of America; Land Trust Alliance; Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.; Michigan Milk Producers Association; Midwest Dairy Coalition Milk Producers Council; Missouri Dairy Association; Montana Stockgrowers Association; National Association of Conservation Districts; National Association of RC&D Councils; National Association of Wheat Growers; National Barley Growers Association; National Cattlemen's Beef Association; National Conservation District Employees Association; National Corn Growers Association; National Cotton Council; National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; National Farmers Union.

National Grape Cooperative Association Inc.; National Milk Producers Federation; National Pork Producers Council; National Sorghum Producers; National Sunflower Association; National Turkey Federation; National Wildlife Federation; Nebraska Cooperative Council; North American Blueberry Council; Northwest Dairy Association/Darigold; Oregon Cherry Growers, Inc.; Oregon Dairy Farmers Association; Pheasants Forever; Plains Cotton Cooperative Association; Public Lands Council; Quails Forever; Select Milk Producers, Inc.; Soil and Water Conservation Society; Soil Science Society of America; South Dakota Wheat Growers; South East Dairy Farmers Association; Southern Peanut Farmers Federation; Southern States; Southwest Council of Agribusiness; Sunkist Growers; Sunsweet Growers Inc.; The Nature Conservancy; The Trust for Public Land; Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership; US Cattlemen's Association; US Canola Association; US Dry Bean Council; USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council; USA Rice Federation; US Rice Producers Association; United Dairymen of Arizona; Valley Fig Growers Virginia State Dairymen's Association; Welch Foods Inc., A Cooperative; Western Growers; Western Peanut Growers Association; Yankee Farm Credit.

Ms. STABENOW. I would ask colleagues once again to come together and vote yes on the 16 million jobs that agriculture and the food industry support. I would ask colleagues to vote yes on major reforms. We have eliminated over 100 authorizations and programs that were duplicative, did not work anymore, and were not the right thing to do from a taxpayer standpoint. We have consolidated in a way that has not been done, I would argue, for decades in this area of policy. We have reduced the deficit by more than the last bill—\$24 billion.

I would ask colleagues to come together to keep this bill moving and to keep agriculture growing our economy and creating jobs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the distinguished Senator from Michigan in urging the Senate to move forward with this compromise bill that has been developed by the Committee on Agriculture and is now before the Senate for a cloture vote. We need to pass this bill. It provides a framework to help farmers and ranchers in all regions of the country

manage their risks more effectively. It consolidates 23 conservation programs into 13. It contains improvements to nutrition programs. It addresses fraud and abuse. It also reduces the cost of covered programs by \$24 billion.

This bill reflects a real sense of fiscal responsibility but still provides a strong safety net for producers. I thank and congratulate the distinguished Senator from Michigan, the chair of our committee, for her hard work and her strong leadership. She has managed the legislation with skill and a commitment to meet the needs of agriculture producers as well as American consumers.

I urge the Senate to approve the motion to invoke cloture.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, how much time remains prior to the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 2 minutes remaining.

(The remarks of Mr. ALEXANDER pertaining to the introduction of S. 1101 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 954, a bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

Harry Reid, Debbie Stabenow, Amy Klobuchar, Christopher A. Coons, Sherrod Brown, Tom Harkin, Benjamin L. Cardin, Heidi Heitkamp, Patrick J. Leahy, Michael F. Bennet, Joe Donnelly, Al Franken, Max Baucus, Patty Murray, Tim Johnson, Mark Udall, Jon Tester.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call is waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 954, a bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 75, nays 22, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 141 Leg.]

YEAS—75

Alexander	Baucus	Blumenthal
Baldwin	Begich	Blunt
Barrasso	Bennet	Boozman

Boxer	Harkin	Murray
Brown	Heinrich	Nelson
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Portman
Cardin	Hirono	Pryor
Carper	Hoeven	Reed
Casey	Isakson	Reid
Chambliss	Johanns	Rockefeller
Cochran	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Collins	Kaine	Schatz
Coons	King	Schumer
Corker	Kirk	Scott
Cowan	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Donnelly	Landrieu	Stabenow
Durbin	Leahy	Tester
Enzi	Levin	Udall (CO)
Feinstein	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Fischer	Menendez	Vitter
Franken	Merkley	Warner
Gillibrand	Mikulski	Warren
Graham	Moran	Whitehouse
Grassley	Murkowski	Wicker
Hagan	Murphy	Wyden

NAYS—22

Ayotte	Heller	Roberts
Burr	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Cornyn	Lee	Shelby
Crapo	McCain	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Flake	Paul	
Hatch	Risch	

NOT VOTING—2

Coats	McClaskill
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 75, the nays are 22. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. STABENOW. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MOTION TO PROCEED—S. 1003

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

Who yields time?

Mr. HARKIN. Parliamentary inquiry: What bill are we on right now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is under debate time prior to a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 1003.

Mr. HARKIN. As I understand, there is 1 minute on each side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two minutes equally divided.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I will claim our first minute, obviously.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, the bill before us now, like the House GOP bill, fails the first policy test of do no harm. It is worse for students over the long term than if we even let the rate double. These are CBO projections. If we, again, adopt the next bill which leaves the interest rates at 3.4 percent—that is this sign here—that is what students would pay in interest. If we let it double—this is the white line. If we adopt the Republican bill, as you can see, in 2 years students will be paying more over the next 10 years in interest rates than if we even let it double.

Here is the bottom line on it: If we keep the rates at 3.4 percent, a student

who starts college next year, goes for 4 years, borrows the maximum of \$19,000, will pay \$3,510 in interest over 10 years. That is the life of a Stafford loan. If we adopt the Republicans' bill, that same student borrowing that same amount of money will pay \$6,590 in interest over 10 years. This is the worst possible approach. You shouldn't reduce the deficit on the backs of students who can't even discharge this in bankruptcy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I urge a "yes" vote because this is a permanent solution for 100 percent of the student loans. It reduces rates for every single student's new loan. It has no profit on the student. It fixes the rate for the time of the loan, and it is the same idea as already passed by the House. It is the same idea as supported by the President's budget. There are only minor differences between the President, the House, and this proposal. If we can't agree on this, we can't agree on anything.

This is a manufactured crisis. Their proposal is a short-term political fix for 40 percent of the loans. This proposal is a permanent solution for 100 percent of the loans that would lower rates to below 5 percent; the same idea as in the President's budget, the same idea as passed by the House. I urge a "yes" vote.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1003, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Lamar Alexander, Kelly Ayotte, David Vitter, Thad Cochran, Orrin G. Hatch, John Thune, Rob Portman, Lisa Murkowski, Michael B. Enzi, John Barrasso, John McCain, Roger F. Wicker, Roy Blunt, Johnny Isakson, Daniel Coats.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1003, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. McCASKILL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 40, nays 57, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 142 Leg.]

YEAS—40

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rubio
Carper	Heller	Scott
Chambliss	Hoeven	Sessions
Coburn	Inhofe	Shelby
Cochran	Isakson	Thune
Collins	Johanns	Vitter
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Wicker
Cornyn	Kirk	
Cruz	McCain	

NAYS—57

Baldwin	Harkin	Paul
Baucus	Heinrich	Pryor
Begich	Heitkamp	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Reid
Blumenthal	Johnson (SD)	Risch
Boxer	Kaine	Rockefeller
Brown	King	Sanders
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schatz
Cardin	Landrieu	Schumer
Casey	Leahy	Shaheen
Cooms	Lee	Stabenow
Cowan	Levin	Tester
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Donnelly	Menendez	Udall (CO)
Durbin	Merkley	Udall (NM)
Feinstein	Mikulski	Warner
Franken	Murphy	Warren
Gillibrand	Murray	Whitehouse
Hagan	Nelson	Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Coats McCaskill

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 40, the nays are 57. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

MOTION TO PROCEED—S. 953

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

Who yields time? The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, in 1992 the Congress created the Direct Loan Program. When this program was originated, the loans to students were at variable rates. Let me say to my colleagues this morning, Congress now sets the rates. We changed that in 2006.

The bill you will talk about now—let me just pose this to you: If you believe it is appropriate for Congress to pick winners and losers, then support this bill. If you believe it is appropriate for Congress to subsidize 40 percent of the student loan population and overcharge the other 60 percent of the student loan population, then vote for this bill. If you believe that is not the congressional role and that we need a long-term, permanent, transparent, predictable solution, then vote against this bill and let's sit down between now and July 1 and write a bipartisan approach that solves this problem once and for all.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today the Senate will have a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S. 953, the Student Loan Affordability Act, continuing a disturbing pattern when it comes to the consideration and proc-

essing of legislation under the jurisdiction of the Senate Finance Committee, of which I am the ranking member.

This legislation contains revenue-raising measures that should be considered in the Finance Committee before coming to the floor. Yet, once again, the Senate Democratic leadership has opted to bypass the committee by way of Senate rule XIV.

If the majority leader succeeds in proceeding to S. 953, I plan to offer a motion to commit the bill to the Finance Committee.

There is bipartisan support for reforming tax incentives for education. If the opportunity arises, my motion could be crafted in such a way to focus the Finance Committee's efforts on reforming these incentives in short order. Millions of American families and students would be well-served by such reforms.

In any event, any legislation addressing these incentives should be considered through regular order, which means full and fair consideration in the Senate Finance Committee. I intend to work to make sure that takes place.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, On July 1, the interest rates will double for the most vulnerable students in our society. Access to college, which is fundamental to our growth, our prosperity, and individual advancement will be compromised for 7 million low- and moderate income students in this country.

Republicans have a long-term proposal, but they do not have a long-term solution because it is not just about interest rates, it is about college costs. It is about refinancing the huge amount of debt that families have today—not just families but students—debt they may never be able to pay off. First, we need the time to work on a long-term solution; but, second, we need to reassure vulnerable individuals and families that their rates will not double. Student debt today is the second largest debt for American households. We cannot let it go any further. Their proposal not only will not solve the problem because it doesn't deal with all aspects, but it will increase student debt for borrowers with financial need on July 1.

Instead, I urge passage of our proposal, the Student Loan Affordability Act.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 74, S. 953, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to

extend the reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans, to modify required distribution rules for pensions plans, to limit earnings stripping by expatriated entities, to provide for modifications related to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Jack Reed, Tom Harkin, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Benjamin L. Cardin, Al Franken, Amy Klobuchar, Jeff Merkley, Jon Tester, Sherrod Brown, Barbara A. Mikulski, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Elizabeth Warren, Charles E. Schumer, Sheldon Whitehouse, Barbara Boxer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 953, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal direct Stafford loans, to modify required distribution rules for pension plans, to limit earnings stripping by expatriated entities, to provide for modifications related to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. McCASKILL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 143 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Baucus	Hagan	Pryor
Begich	Harkin	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Reid
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Rockefeller
Boxer	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Landrieu	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Levin	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Menendez	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Mikulski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Franken	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—46

Alexander	Flake	Moran
Ayotte	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hatch	Portman
Boozman	Heller	Risch
Burr	Hoeven	Roberts
Chambliss	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Isakson	Scott
Cochran	Johanns	Sessions
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Corker	King	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	Manchin	Wicker
Enzi	McCain	
Fischer	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—2

Coats

McCaskill

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 51, the nays are 46. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having not voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 12:30 today, with all provisions of the previous order remaining in effect, and that I be recognized at 12:30. We have some housekeeping stuff we have to do regarding Senator Lautenberg.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF JIM'S STEAK AND SPAGHETTI HOUSE

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I rise to speak about an amazing West Virginia family who is celebrating the 75th anniversary of their small business this week on June 8. Jim Tweel founded Jim's Steak and Spaghetti House in 1938 when he purchased the Kennedy Dairy Store and renamed it Jim's Dairy Bar.

The restaurant specialized in burgers and milkshakes until 1944, when Roberto Elmoro, an Italian native, approached Jim about starting a spaghetti house using Elmoro's own personal recipes. Jim agreed and expanded the restaurant to the room next-door. Hence, the Spaghetti House opened in July of 1944.

Since that time the restaurant has been renamed and remodeled, but the values of the restaurant have remained the same: to give customers excellent service and outstanding food. Located in the heart of Huntington on 5th Avenue, Jim's Steak and Spaghetti House offers great food, from homemade spaghetti, soup and sandwiches, to fresh coleslaw, pickled beets, and tasty pies. Over the years I think I have tasted and enjoyed all of them.

But this family-owned-and-operated business offers so much more to its loyal clientele and visitors alike, because this is not just a restaurant, this is a landmark and an institution. As you step in the doors, you travel through time and are greeted by a smile from everybody. With its 1950-style decor, Jim's walls are adorned with photos of the restaurant's creator posing with some of the most renowned

public figures and celebrities who have stopped by for a meal, people such as President John F. Kennedy, President Bill Clinton, President George Bush, Dustin Hoffman, Bill Cosby, and Muhammad Ali.

In fact, many West Virginians also travel from miles away to get to Jim's because the restaurant is one of the most famous spots in our State. Folks from the Tweel family are not only successful business leaders but also community advocates who are committed to making a positive difference in Huntington and the Tri-State region.

Jim Tweel established his recipe of success 75 years ago based on five principles: good service, good food, courtesy, cleanness, and ambience. Even though Jim Tweel is no longer with us, those same principles still guide the family-owned and community institution that is now run by Jim's daughter Jimmie.

Small businesses are the heart and soul of West Virginia's economy. It has always been one of my top priorities to make sure small businesses have the support they need to be successful and create good-paying jobs in West Virginia.

I wish to congratulate and recognize the Tweel family for their successes, especially 95-year-old Sally Rahall Tweel, Jim's wife and one of the current owners, as well as Jim's children: Jimmie Tweel Carter, the restaurant manager; Larry Tweel, the company president; and Ron Tweel, an officer of the corporation.

Their strong work ethic, their passion for the business, and their love of their community, all of which have been passed down from generation to generation, represent the very best our State, the great State of West Virginia, has to offer. Congratulations on 75 wonderful years.

I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TOOMEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORGAN TRANSPLANT POLICY

SARAH MURNAGHAN

Mr. TOOMEY. Madam President, I rise to speak briefly about a heart-rending situation in Pennsylvania to which I wish to call my colleagues' attention. As I speak this morning, there is a brave little 10-year-old girl who is fighting for her life in Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Sarah Murnaghan suffers from cystic fibrosis. She has been in the hospital for 3 months now. Recently, she has been put on a machine that helps her breathe, with great difficulty. But she is at a point now where she needs a lung transplant. There is no question

about that. The doctors, in fact, have said she may only have a few weeks to live without a new lung.

At this moment, her government is failing her. Here is the reason I say that. We have law and we have policy that requires that the Health and Human Services branch of the Federal Government, through a third party, develop rules governing how organs are transplanted. This organization which has the direct authority is the Organ Procurement and Transportation Network.

So they set the rules by which we deal with this excruciating situation where there is always more demand for transplanted organs than the supply of organs. Prior to a decision yesterday afternoon, which I will comment on, despite a very high need for a transplant and despite the fact that her doctors believe she is a very good candidate for a transplant, Sarah's name was not on the list of people to receive a transplant simply by virtue of one fact; that is, she has not yet reached the age of 12.

See, the current policy has one very sensible feature. The current policy is meant to establish as the highest priority for recipients people who have the most urgent need. That makes sense. You could have other criteria, such as how long you have been waiting or how much you are willing to pay, but I do not think those would be better. Those would be worse.

The right criteria is who has the most urgent need. So that is right. The problem is it applies only to people who are 12 and over. But there are children under the age of 12 who are very good candidates for adult lung transplants. The medical science is very clear. You take a portion of the lung if the child is too small for a full lung transplant. This is well established. This works. This girl is a good candidate for this, but she is not on the list.

Yesterday, something very important happened. Sarah's parents filed a suit against Health and Human Services challenging the rule that excludes their daughter from this list. The judge considering this, a judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a Federal judge, Judge Baylson, granted a temporary restraining order enjoining the Secretary and the Organ Procurement and Transportation Network from applying the rule that excludes Sarah.

So this is terrific. This is a big breakthrough for 10 days now. This is the thing. It is a temporary order for 10 days now Sarah cannot be excluded from this list. So what that means is she can go on the list and she will go wherever on the list the urgency of her circumstances puts her. That is as it should be.

The problem is this is only for 10 days, and then the judge is going to have a hearing. We don't know how that is all going to turn out.

I am asking Secretary Sebelius, the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-

ices, to exercise the authority that is given to her in legislation to recognize that there is a flaw in this policy.

I am not asking Secretary Sebelius to make an exception for one individual. I would be the first to suggest that would be a dangerous place to go. We don't want individual Cabinet members, politicians, or anyone else making decisions about who is going to get an organ and who is not. We want a system that works. The current system doesn't work for kids who are good transplant candidates and have the acute need but aren't yet 12 years old.

I am urging Secretary Sebelius, as strongly as I can, to exercise the discretion that the law gives to her to change the policy. Don't change it for one person, change it for a category. I think any child who is a viable candidate for the adult transplant and who has sufficient urgency ought to be able to go on the adult list. That is not to say that they automatically go to the top of the list. Their ranking on the list ought to be determined by the urgency of their circumstances, as it should be for everyone else.

I would argue we are not suggesting that we make an exception for Sarah. What I am suggesting in a way is the opposite: Stop making exceptions that exclude Sarah. She is a good candidate. The doctors believe this.

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia is one of the best children's hospitals in the world. Nobody disputes that. Her doctors are some of the best doctors in the world. This is vitally important. The life of a small child depends on this. I don't know how many other children might be in similar circumstances.

I appreciate the opportunity to rise and make this case. Again, I just want to stress that we are not asking for an exception for one individual to be chosen over others. We are asking for a change in a policy that is flawed; that is currently excluding somebody from being on the list to be an organ donor recipient who ought to be on that list.

I am grateful to Judge Baylson for the decision he made, but that is a temporary restraining order that will only last 10 days. If a transplant does not occur within that 10 days, then Sarah and any other children in her circumstances, their future becomes uncertain after that.

I urge the Secretary to take the action that is necessary.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE FARM BILL

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I had hoped to be able to come down today

and call up an amendment to the pending legislation, the farm bill. I understand we are not currently on the bill but, rather, in morning business. I hope to have the opportunity to try to get an amendment pending.

We have been trying now for several days to have amendments considered to the farm bill. This is a germane amendment. It is very relevant to the bill. It is one that I think the Senate, the full Senate, ought to have an opportunity to debate and ultimately to vote on. It is very unfortunate, in my view, that we are where we are on a piece of legislation that has this much consequence for our economy, for farm country, and for consumers across this country.

This is a bill that is a major piece of legislation. Unfortunately, we have not had the opportunity in the course of the days that we have been on the bill to get up amendments pending, debated, and voted on.

I can't tell you how disappointing that is to those of us who come from farm country and wish to try to shape the best farm bill we possibly can in the Senate, so that when we go to conference, which I hope we will, with the House of Representatives, we would be in the best position possible to have a bill that addresses the important needs of farmers and ranchers across this country with regard to certainty from a multiyear farm bill. This would also be a bill that we can defend to the American taxpayers, a bill that is reform oriented. It moves us into the future of agriculture, not the past.

The amendment I had hoped to offer today, amendment No. 1092, amends the commodity title of the farm bill that we have been debating. Last year the Senate passed its farm bill by a vote of 64 to 35. Sixty-four Senators voted for a farm bill that most of us believe offered a level of reform that we could support and defend to the American taxpayer.

As several of my colleagues and I pointed out during the debate on the farm bill in the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, we have deep concerns over what we believe is a step backwards in the commodity title with the creation of the adverse market payments, or what we refer to as the AMP Program. This program takes a step backwards from last year's farm bill by recreating a program with countercyclical payments and fixed target prices.

In fact, I would argue this is a policy that goes back. This policy predates cell phones. This policy predates the Internet. This is going back to 1980s-type farm policies. Last year's Senate farm bill completely eliminated this program, which meant we could honestly say we had passed a reform-minded farm bill, a farm bill that is more interested in policies that are about the future rather than the past, that are about the market, that are about making sure we have a necessary safety net in place for our farmers but

doing it in a way that is defensible to the American taxpayer and moves us on the path to reform.

Our concerns are not crop specific. There has been a lot of discussion about this being something between the Midwest or the South or regional. This is not a crop-specific concern; this is a policy-specific concern. An outdated target price program is not—is not—what most producers in this country asked us for in a new farm bill—just the opposite.

Almost every member of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee was told by our producers that a sound crop insurance program is a much higher priority. Amendment No. 1092 is simply a response to the wishes of most farmers in the United States. This amendment strikes the newly created AMP Program and places peanuts and rice back into the ARC Program or, to put it simply, this amendment replaces the commodity title in the bill that we have before us and replaces it with a reform-minded, market-oriented commodity title that was included in the farm bill that we passed last year.

I do not believe Congress is capable of setting accurate fixed prices for the next 5 years because that is precisely what the commodity title is in this bill. The House bill commodity title is even much worse in that respect. It has Congress setting, by statute—we, as Members of Congress are basically setting fixed prices for the next 5 years. The market, not Congress and not the USDA, should be setting prices for title I commodities.

If fixed target prices are set too high and commodity prices drop, history has proven farmers will once again begin planting for a government program rather than in response to market signals. This not only creates a potential unnecessary liability for taxpayers, but it also increases the risk of overproduction and negative impacts on global markets, making certain crops subject to possible WTO disputes.

This amendment not only moves us to the reforms we included in last year's farm bill, it also saves taxpayers more than \$3 billion. That increases the total savings in this bill by more than 12 percent. That is \$3 billion that most of our farmers have told us we don't need to spend. This is something the American farmer, the producers out there have made very, very clear and of which I would argue the American taxpayer would be very supportive.

I urge my colleagues, if we get the opportunity to debate this, to ultimately support this amendment because it would recapture the level of reform we had in last year's farm bill and save \$3 billion at the same time.

There are many amendments that were filed to this bill that are not getting debated, that are not getting voted on. This is one in particular to the commodity title of the bill that saves over \$3 billion from the bill before us today—over \$3 billion in sav-

ings—by moving toward a market-oriented policy as opposed to a high fixed target price policy where the Congress sets in statute the target prices rather than having the market determine what those prices ought to be. That is one amendment I have offered to the commodity title of the bill.

I have another amendment to the SNAP or food title or nutrition title of the bill which would save \$2 billion out of overhead administrative costs. It doesn't affect beneficiaries or income or asset eligibility standards; it simply finds savings in the food stamp program that are related to overhead administrative costs and saves \$2 billion. We ought to be voting on that.

We ought to have an opportunity to debate these things and vote on these amendments. I know colleagues of mine as well have offered amendments that save dollars and make this a more responsible farm policy—a policy that is oriented toward reform and that achieves a significant amount of savings for the American taxpayer.

So I want to say again what I said at the beginning of my remarks; that is, it is unfortunate that we are where we are—debating a bill that over a decade will cost nearly \$1 trillion. Of course, about 80 percent of that is in the nutrition title of the bill. But we have an opportunity to actually improve this as it moves across the floor of the Senate and proceeds into a conference with the House of Representatives, where they will have passed a bill out of the Agriculture Committee which will head to the floor and has high fixed target prices—higher fixed target prices than are included in the Senate bill—and high fixed target prices for all commodities, as opposed to the Senate bill, which has them simply for rice and for peanuts.

We are looking at heading down a path that takes us not to the future but to the past—to a time when farmers were farming for the government program rather than farming for the market; to a time when there were lots of potential disputes because these are trade-distorting, market-distorting policies that are driven by government as opposed to being driven by the market. We can do so much better, and we should do so much better for our producers across this country and for the taxpayers who ultimately foot the bill.

The amendment I have would do that. It would save over \$3 billion in the commodity title of the bill, it is market-oriented reform, and it is something we ought to be considering and debating in the Senate. It is incredibly unfortunate that we are not having that opportunity.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to speak to an amendment to the farm bill on a subject important not only to the farmers of Maine but also to the participants in the WIC program. I am pleased that Senator MARK UDALL has joined as the lead cosponsor of the amendment, which would require

that all fresh fruits and vegetables, including fresh white potatoes, be included in the final USDA rule. Specifically, the amendment would only allow fresh, whole, or cut vegetables to be included—vegetables with added sugars, fats, or oils would be prohibited.

The proposed final USDA rule for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, WIC, food package, which went into effect in December 2009, includes a ban on the purchase of fresh white potatoes by WIC participants. Fresh potatoes are the only fruit or vegetable to be excluded, which sends a message to WIC participants that USDA believes that potatoes are not healthy.

The USDA has said that the proposed ban on fresh white potatoes is based on a 2005 National Academies' Institute of Medicine, IOM, report, which considered recommendations of the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, DGA, and includes consumption data nearly 20 years old. The subsequently published 2010 DGA, however, recommends 5 to 6 cups of starchy vegetables per week for women with a daily caloric intake of 1,800 to 2,400 calories—an increase of 2 to 3 cups per week from the 2005 DGA. USDA has yet to update the rule to reflect the most recent DGA.

The 2010 DGA lists four "nutrients of concern"—potassium, dietary fiber, calcium, and Vitamin D. The guidelines state that dietary intake of these four nutrients "are low enough to be of public health concern for both adults and children." Since USDA is concerned about a lack of these nutrients in the American diet, it would make sense for the Department to promote good sources of these critical nutrients. Yet the Department's proposed WIC rule eliminates a vegetable such as the potato that is an excellent source of these nutrients. USDA should not limit the availability of the potato but instead should encourage its healthy preparation and consumption. In a rather puzzling example of inconsistency, while the newest WIC regulations will no longer allow WIC mothers, infants, and children to buy white potatoes, if those same participants get benefits from the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, some States may allow them to purchase white potatoes at a farmers' market.

Consider the following nutritional facts about potatoes that are often overlooked: potatoes have more potassium than bananas, a food commonly associated with this nutrient; potatoes are cholesterol free, fat free, and sodium free, and can be served in countless healthy ways; a medium-baked potato contains 15 percent of the daily recommended value of dietary fiber, 27 percent of the daily recommended value for Vitamin B6, and 28 percent of the daily recommended value of Vitamin C.

It only makes common sense to include a healthy, locally grown, and nutritious vegetable such as the fresh white potato in the WIC package and I

believe the sound recommendations in the 2010 DGA support this. The Collins-Udall of Colorado amendment would achieve this by requiring that all fresh fruits and vegetables, including fresh white potatoes, be included in the final USDA rule.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CODY J. TOWSE

Mr. LEE. Madam President, it is with a heavy heart that I address the Senate today, as I rise to honor a recently fallen soldier. PFC Cody J. Towse, one of Utah's finest, was killed last month when his patrol was hit by an improvised explosive device in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan.

PFC Towse loved to help others. He served as a combat medic in the Army, and was a certified EMT and a volunteer firefighter prior to enlistment. He put his special skills to use in serving the United States by saving other soldiers. He recently received a Combat Medic award for performing his medical duties while being actively engaged by the enemy.

Before enlisting in the Army, Cody started a blog to chronicle his time in the military, which he hoped would help other prospective recruits. His blog is filled with comical posts, as well as insightful truths and prophetic statements. In his first post, he wrote, "I've never been quite so excited for anything in my life. I've grown tired of living a mediocre life and can't wait to start a journey full of responsibility, honor, and dedication." PFC Towse lived up to that ideal, and left a shining example for the world to follow.

A Utah newspaper wrote that PFC Towse "was known as the 'Candy Doctor'—a name he earned by showering the children with countless handfuls of fruity or chocolate treats." His father, Jim Towse said that Cody "was my boy. He was me. I love old cars, he loves old cars. Seems like everything I love, he loved." Their special relationship was the kind that only a father and his son could have. Jim also said, "It comforts me to know [Cody] went for a noble cause. He told me, 'You know, Dad, if I go out in a blaze of glory, don't worry. If I can save somebody doing it, all the better.'"

In another blog post, written just before leaving for Afghanistan, PFC Towse poignantly wrote of the deeper thoughts and conflicting feelings our soldiers often face:

I feel like we all walk a fine edge, emotionally at least. A man can't sit around and contemplate the impending possibility of his death all day or he'll go crazy. It can be just as bad for a man to sit around and joke like nothing could ever happen to him and breed a lackadaisical outlook on his mission and get himself or his buddies killed.

Now I'm just rambling. I guess in short I just wanted to say that sometimes the biggest obstacle a man faces is himself and his mind. Yeah, that sounded educated, I'll go with that.

Indeed, each of us would do well to remember and apply the truth of which PFC Towse wrote. In order to overcome challenges in our lives, we must first

overcome our own fears and perceived inadequacies. I believe that Cody Towse lived his life according to this truth.

His commander in Afghanistan reported that when the patrol was attacked, PFC Towse began assisting the wounded. As PFC Towse was performing his duties, a second IED was detonated and the resulting injuries took his life. When I heard of Cody's story, I was reminded of Christ's teaching: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." PFC Towse's dutiful actions were unquestionably an ultimate display of love for his brothers in arms.

I imagine that Cody, like many of our service men and women, would deny the claim that he is a hero. To Cody, and all of our soldiers, I would say that you are among the few heroes left in our modern world. As Americans, we all feel a profound sense of pride and honor when we see a uniformed soldier, and we would be wise to remember our heroes in all that we do, especially in this body.

I thank PFC Cody J. Towse for his honorable service in defense of the Constitution and our freedom, and I thank all of our men and women who have also given the ultimate sacrifice. I would like to convey my condolences and profound gratitude to Cody's parents, Jim and Jamie, his brothers Will and Christian, and his sister Callan. Our thoughts and prayers are with you. It is my solemn hope that we, as Senators, will always remember the tremendous sacrifice, laid upon the altar of freedom, of our brave soldiers and their families.

OFFICE OF RURAL EDUCATION POLICY ACT

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I was proud to join Senator BAUCUS from Montana in introducing legislation on Tuesday to establish an Office of Rural Education Policy at the Department of Education. Senator BAUCUS has been a tireless advocate for many issues affecting rural States like Montana and West Virginia, and I have been proud to work with him on several rural issues over the years. Notably, Senator BAUCUS and I are fortunate to have terrific partners in our work to improve rural education, including a diverse array of organizations that support this bill.

Nearly one quarter of the students in America attend rural schools and the share of students in rural schools is increasing and more than half of the schools in West Virginia are in rural areas. This legislation will support these schools because it creates an Office in the Department of Education to make sure that Federal programs related to education are working for students in schools in rural areas.

Schools in rural communities face special challenges but, they also have unique capabilities. Many of them continue to face shrinking local tax bases, difficulties recruiting and retaining teachers and principals, limited access

to advanced courses, and proportionally higher transportation costs. At the same time, while smaller schools lack economies of scale, they may benefit from this small size and closeness to their communities. Parental involvement and support is typically high, and the potential for innovation is great.

I am very proud of the communities in West Virginia and how they come together, often on their own time and with their own resources, to improve and support their local schools. Schools in West Virginia are also leaders in the use of distance learning given the geographical obstacles of our mountainous State. But, we need to make sure rural schools, including many in West Virginia, have the tools to succeed and access to the same opportunities that many schools in urban areas have, including health care, technology, and education.

The Office of Rural Education Policy is modeled after the successful Office of Rural Health Policy at the Department of Health and Human Services, which Congress established in 1987. The Office will be led by a director charged with coordinating the activities of the Department of Education concerning rural education. It will establish and maintain a clearinghouse for issues faced by rural schools, such as teacher and principal recruitment and retention; partnerships with community-based organizations; and financing of rural schools.

The office will identify innovative research and demonstration projects on rural schools, and recommend research to bridge any gaps. It will issue an annual report on the condition of rural education, and an analysis of the impact on rural education from proposed regulations and other activities will be made public.

Rural schools have been a part of our national fabric since its very beginning. These students deserve the attention from the Department of Education this legislation will provide. It has been said that education in rural America is "too large to be ignored but too small and diverse to be highly visible." We need to establish this Office so that education in these communities can thrive and so that its successes are more visible. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF GRISWOLD v. CONNECTICUT

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the 48th anniversary of the landmark *Griswold v. Connecticut* Supreme Court decision. Nearly 50 years ago, the Court greatly expanded women's access to health care by legalizing the use of contraception by married couples, basing this decision on a fundamental right to privacy in family planning decisions made between a man and a wife.

We have come a long way since 1965. Today, options for birth control are

safer, more effective, and available to far more people than just married couples. The simple facts are that 99 percent of women will use contraceptives over the course of their lifetime, and the vast majority of Americans find the use of contraceptives morally acceptable. This progress shows just how important contraceptive products and services have become to our country.

Preserving this access should be a noncontroversial, bipartisan issue. And yet access to contraceptives and to Federal programs such as title X that support reproductive health care services are under attack not only by the loud voices of a small minority but also by some Members of Congress and in the courts. We have an alarming situation on our hands. Now more than ever, it is important that we continue to fight back against these outrageous attacks and talk about these issues in terms of the proven scientific facts.

As a U.S. Senator, I have remained dedicated to helping protect a woman's right to direct her reproductive health care, a battle that I also fought for years as attorney general in Connecticut. I challenged both the Bush administration and the Obama administration on their policies related to a Federal rule that interfered with State laws protecting access to birth control and reproductive health services.

Having served on both the State and Federal levels, I see how critically important the right to contraception is to our economy, our families, and our society as a whole. Whether the threat comes from a Federal law overstepping States' jurisdiction or from a State law violating constitutional rights—as was the case in *Griswold v. Connecticut*—we must continue to protect the right to safe, comprehensive birth control.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ALASKA'S CLASSICS

• Mr. BEGICH. Madam President, I would like to honor all the Alaskans, clubs, and other organizations that collect, restore, show off, and otherwise love their classic and antique automobiles.

All over the State, there are clubs dedicated to antique autos, classic cars, muscle cars, street rods, and all kinds of specialty vehicles. I really get a kick out of some of the expressive club names: the Juneau Dipsticks, the Antique Auto Mushers of Alaska, and the Valley Cruzers, to name a few.

But it is what they do that is great. Restoring cars and trucks and keeping them in good running order contributes to preserving the history of automotive technology and our culture. And their efforts mean we get to view a wide variety of vintage vehicles at all sorts of venues.

Maybe it is the iconic 1957 Chevy you saw at a local meet that caught your fancy. Perhaps you feasted your eyes on a Ford Model T at a Father's Day

car show. Or you glimpsed an old Jeep amongst a caravan of restored military vehicles. Who hasn't marveled at antique cars in parades? As an elected official, I have ridden in many an old car or truck on the Fourth of July. The beauty of classic car collections is that there is something for everyone.

In Fairbanks, the Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum has a world-class collection including Alaska's first automobile, one-of-a-kind and sole-surviving autos, the first American V16-powered car—and much more.

Also in Fairbanks, students in an automotive technology class at Hutchison High School are restoring a 1963 Chevy truck, and they are doing it for more than just the learning experience. They are honoring a former student who passed away in 2011. He bought two dilapidated pickups to work on but was unable to continue the project.

In Delta Junction, the Buffalo Center Gas Station sponsors an Annual Classic Car Night in support of the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation.

Car collecting is so popular in America that the Senate has annually proclaimed a day in July as "Collector Car Appreciation Day" to raise awareness of the role automotive restoration and collection plays in American society.

Whether it is the Vernon Nash Antique Automobile Club, the Midnight Sun Street Rod Association, or the Anchorage Corvette Club, it is typical of members to trade parts, knowledge, and stories. That makes for lifetime friendships.

I encourage Alaskans to join car clubs and take the time to thank collectors and restorers. •

RECOGNIZING OARNET

• Mr. BROWN. Madam President, Ohio has a robust history of pioneering innovation—as the home of Thomas Edison, the Wright Brothers, aerospace leaders including former Senator John Glenn, Neil Armstrong and more. Today, Ohio is transforming from the Rust Belt into the Innovation Belt.

This week, OARnet, a member of Ohio Technology Consortium or OH-TECH, is being honored here in the Nation's Capital for its new ultra-fast broadband network as an honored 2013 laureate by IDG's Computerworld, an international source of technology news and information for informational technology influencers.

This Emerging Technology Award is based on Ohio's innovative efforts to meet the growing economic and research opportunities offered by "Big Data." In 2012, Ohio invested more than \$13 million to increase tenfold the speed and network capacity of OARnet, a statewide broadband network, to 100 gigabits per second, Gbps. Although several research institutions in other States are experimenting with this new gold standard of broadband speeds, Ohio is the first in the Nation to harness this capacity on a statewide scale.

Ohio touts connections to 10 major cities, 90 of Ohio's higher education institutions, commercial applications, and Internet2's international network.

These broadband speeds are expected to create many opportunities for Ohio. At 100 Gbps, each of Ohio's 1.8 million enrolled K-12 students could download an e-book simultaneously in just over 2 minutes; data equivalent to 80 million file cabinets filled with text can be transferred daily; 300,000 X-rays can be transmitted in just 1 minute; 8.5 million electronic medical records can be transmitted in 1 minute; and data can be sent at 50,000 times faster than current average smartphone speeds.

OH-TECH's international recognition is further testament to Ohio's evolution into a high-tech environment that supports next-generation business applications to attract new employers, connects the State's higher education institutions, our cutting edge medical corridor, and serves as a platform for developing large-scale scientific research.

Ohio is also celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Ohio Supercomputer Center with the launch of a new cluster supercomputer. This new supercomputer, which can perform 88 trillion calculations per second, allows researchers statewide to innovate and compete for grants and national supercomputing resources in the areas of the biosciences, advanced materials, energy, and the environment. I am proud to have worked closely with the White House to secure a \$5 million grant to the Ohio Supercomputer Center and several partner organizations to support the advanced manufacturing efforts of Midwestern small- and medium-sized manufacturers, SMEs. I have also helped secure Federal funding to help small polymer companies address the technical barriers, costs, and training needed to use advanced manufacturing technologies. Through partnerships with the government and collaborations with technology leaders like Procter & Gamble, we can work together to help strengthen Ohio's manufacturing sector and provide the tools needed to compete in the global marketplace.

My home State is one of the largest investors and active partners in the National Digital Engineering and Manufacturing Consortium, NDEMC, a broad public-private partnership supporting the use of modeling and simulation by small- and medium-sized manufacturers. This project gives manufacturers the ability to conduct complex simulations to test virtual prototypes and maximize production methods, all through cost-effective means. These platforms reduce manufacturers' time and labor costs and help them bring products to market faster, making them more competitive with our overseas counterparts.

A Cleveland Plain Dealer editorial proclaimed, "Ohio is wired for business. Goodbye Rust Belt, Hello Nerd-

vana." The Columbus Dispatch similarly noted, "For those inventing the future, Ohio is the hot spot."

They are correct. Ken Murray, Transformatix founder and CEO, explained:

One reason we located our new company, BioLinQ, in Ohio, rather than California, is because Ohio demonstrated the most forward-thinking approach to technology and high-speed innovation.

Ray Leto, president of Total Sim, echoed those sentiments:

Our business focuses on modeling and simulation for the automotive industry, and we chose Ohio over the North Carolina Research Triangle because of the advanced technology infrastructure available here.

The knowledge economy is the pathway to restoring our national prosperity, and I am proud to represent Ohio—a pioneering State that is providing the tools and leading the way.●

RECOGNIZING THE REHOBOTH ART LEAGUE

● Mr. CARPER. Madam President, on behalf of Senator COONS, Congressman CARNEY, and myself, I wish to recognize the Rehoboth Art League, its staff and artist members who on June 21, 2013, will celebrate its founding in 1938 and the 75 subsequent years of cultivating the arts in Sussex County and the State of Delaware.

The Rehoboth Art League was Sussex County's first organized cultural arts center and has been recognized by the State of Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs for its significance and influence that extends far beyond Rehoboth and even the borders of our State. The Rehoboth Art League grew out of the tradition of the Federal Arts Project, which was a subset of the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression. This tradition of art appreciation, support for working artists, and the concept of enriched community living, inspired the late Mrs. Louise Corkran to organize the Rehoboth Art League, with the help of her husband, COL Wilbur Corkran. Her involvement with the founding of the Delaware Art Museum, as well as her collaboration through the years with such renowned national artists as Howard Pyle, Frank Schoonover, N.C. Wyeth and others from the Brandywine and Hudson Valley Schools, were a significant factor in the Rehoboth Art League's development. Over the years, it has become a place that attracts and nurtures artists from all over the country, and inspires art appreciation through its many educational offerings.

The Rehoboth Art League sits in the small village of Henlopen Acres, DE, on an historic campus overlooking the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal and the Valley of the Swans, and maintains two colonial period buildings, The Paynter Studio, 1791, the Peter Marsh Homestead and Stables, 1743, as well as Louise Corkran's garden, which is one of the only public gardens in Sussex County.

The Rehoboth Art League owns and cares for a significant collection of Delaware art and archives, with pieces by Howard Pyle, Jack Lewis, Howard Schroeder, Ethel P. B. Leach, and others. Its collection includes the renowned "Doors of Fame," providing tangible evidence of the legacy and history of the Rehoboth Art League. The tradition of signing doors was prevalent in art colonies around the country in the first half of the twentieth century. The Rehoboth Art League has, since its dedication in 1938, provided three doors for signatures by artists, dignitaries, and national and international visitors. These doors record the persons who have contributed to its success over the years. Today there are nearly 300 signatures, often accompanied by a personal artistic flourish or drawing. These signatures include six Delaware Governors, along with many artists from the State and national pantheon, educators, scientists, musicians, and other notables.

Today, the Rehoboth Art League continues to attract artists and visitors from all over the country. Its members hail from 19 different States. It partners with 13 other organizations from the arts, education, and health and human services across the region to provide a variety of programming, both on the campus and around the county. Works from its collection have been on display at the Biggs Museum, Buena Vista Conference Center, the Governor's mansion, and the Federal offices of Senator CHRIS COONS. The Rehoboth Art League also collaborates with First State Community Action Agency to take arts education to 600 at-risk students in Sussex County and to many senior citizens in the region as well.

Today we are delighted to recognize the Rehoboth Art League, which for more than 75 years has been a community of artists who share their art, inspire and support one another and enrich the lives of us all.●

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL PETER FORD

● Mr. GRAHAM. Madam President, I ask my colleagues to join in recognizing LTC Peter Ford of South Carolina for his extraordinary service to the Nation while serving in the United States Army Reserves and National Guard for the past 32 years.

Lieutenant Colonel Ford started his military career in 1981 as an enlisted soldier—an infantryman—in the Virginia National Guard. After graduating from Gustavus Adolphus College, where he was the only ROTC cadet, Lieutenant Colonel Ford was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army Ordinance Corps. After attending the Officer Basic Course, Lieutenant Colonel Ford, in his civilian capacity, was sworn in as a special agent with the State Department Diplomatic Security Service.

While serving as the Regional Security Officer, RSO, at the embassy in

Switzerland, Lieutenant Colonel Ford was assigned as a military intelligence officer at the Military Intelligence Group at the 7th Army Reserve Command in Germany. In 1997, he mobilized to support the war in Bosnia. Following his return to the United States, he joined the Office, Chief of the Army Reserves, as a reserve congressional liaison officer and also served as a reservist with the 157th Individual Mobilization Augmentee Detachment.

In 2003, Lieutenant Colonel Ford was assigned as a congressional detailee to the Committee on Homeland Security and was named executive officer of the 157th. After serving as RSO in Armenia, he was detailed to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the fall of 2007, at the beginning of the surge during Operation Iraqi Freedom, Lieutenant Colonel Ford volunteered to serve as an Army reservist in Iraq. He was attached to the American Embassy in Baghdad and, as the director of the Office of Hostage Affairs, was responsible for U.S. kidnapping cases throughout the country. Following the completion of his military tour, Lieutenant Colonel Ford continued his service in Iraq. For an additional year, he worked as a DSS agent with the State Department in the same position.

Returning to the United States, Lieutenant Colonel Ford obtained a masters degree from the National Defense Intelligence College and joined Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Affairs as a drilling Reservist. He was subsequently assigned to the Diplomatic Security's Overseas Security Advisory Council, OSAC. In October 2011, Lieutenant Colonel Ford took command of the 157th Individual Mobilization Augmentee Detachment. During his military and civilian careers, Lieutenant Ford has worked in over 110 countries.

On behalf of a grateful nation, I join my colleagues today in saying thank you to LTC Peter Ford for his extraordinary dedication to duty and service to the country throughout his distinguished career in the United States Army.●

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE BOMKAMP

● Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, today I wish to recognize Katherine Bomkamp, a West Virginia University student who has, out of profound compassion for wounded veterans and incredible talent in STEM sciences, created a prosthetic device to address phantom pain felt by millions of the world's amputees.

At a young age, Katherine spent a significant amount of time at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center with her father, a U.S. Air Force veteran. There, she discovered her passion and eagerness to help suffering soldiers as she listened to the difficult challenges many of them were facing upon returning home.

The conversations between Katherine and the many veterans she encountered are what inspired her to create the Pain Free Socket, an invention that incorporates thermal biofeedback to eliminate phantom pain. This device began as a tenth grade science project and has made her a hero to veterans in distress.

Since patenting the invention, Katherine has started her own company and will soon begin clinical trials.

Not surprisingly, Katherine has received a lot of media attention as a result of her innovation and achievement, including global coverage by CNN, the New York Times, BBC, and many others.

The West Virginia University junior was even featured in Glamour Magazine as one of the Top 10 College Women in the country and won \$2,500 from the L'Oreal Paris Beauty of Giving Award.

Katherine, who came to West Virginia from Waldorf, MD, is an extraordinary example of success in the STEM fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, not just in my home State, but across the Nation and the world.

A Newman Civic Fellow, she is one of the youngest ever to present to the Royal Society of Medicine's Medical Innovations Summit in London, England.

I am so proud of Katherine and her dedication to helping those who have fought courageously and honorably for this country. She has found a way to serve those who have served this great Nation—and who have risked it all in doing so.

On behalf of the State of West Virginia, I congratulate Katherine on all her achievements and wish her the best of luck in her very bright future. And I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in thanking Katherine for her compassion to work for the brave men and women of our Armed Forces.●

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

● Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 50th anniversary of the University of Central Florida, UCF. As a shining success story in America's higher education system, UCF has recently become the Nation's second-largest university. Not only has UCF grown in size, but also diversity, quality of education, and reputation. Today, UCF serves nearly 60,000 students, including a 39 percent minority population.

I was pleased to learn the first class of medical students graduated from UCF earlier this year, those graduates were a part of a historical undertaking. The impact of UCF's medical school in the region is historic as well. UCF's College of Medicine plays a vital role in Orlando's "Medical City" at Lake Nona, a cluster of research institutions that will help to position Central Flor-

ida as a leader in medical care. UCF hopes for the medical school to not only increase opportunities for medical education in Florida, but to create a climate of excellence among regional research, education and medical care that will make it one of the premier institutions in the world.

I would also like to mention the Institute for Simulation and Training at UCF, who has recently celebrated 30 years of Modeling and Simulation Training and is an internationally recognized research institute who has partnered with both military contractors and the Department of Defense.

Congratulations to the University of Central Florida on reaching this milestone and on its many distinguished achievements in research, teaching, and public service as it celebrates its Golden Anniversary. I look forward to 50 more years of accomplishments.●

TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN A. CONDON

● Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I would like to take a moment to recognize Ms. Kathryn A. Condon, who has retired after over 30 years of public service. Specifically, I would like to thank Ms. Condon for her steadfast leadership as the Executive Director of Arlington National Cemetery.

Arlington National Cemetery embodies one of our commitments to those who defend our Nation—to provide them with a final resting place that honors their service. With approximately 27 to 30 funeral services a day, Arlington is one of many active cemeteries for our fallen heroes. It is also considered a national treasure for its rich history, dating back to the Civil War, and historic memorials, such as: the Tomb of the Unknowns; the Women in Military Service Memorial, which honors the brave women who have honorably worn our Nation's uniform; and Chaplains Hill, the eternal resting place of Chaplains from four different wars.

Although Arlington is now a shining example of how we honor those who have made the ultimate sacrifice, it has not always been so. In 2010, the Army's inspector general discovered grievous errors, dysfunction, and mismanagement at Arlington. These highly publicized problems were linked to antiquated procedures and failure by the cemetery's senior leadership.

Ms. Condon's steadfast commitment and dedication as Arlington's top executive has reinstated Arlington as a national shrine for those who have made the ultimate sacrifice. Her leadership has led to the correction of all of the issues highlighted by the Army inspector general's 2010 report and the creation of processes that will ensure the longevity of this national shrine and make certain that previous mistakes are not repeated.

Particularly, I would like to highlight Arlington's new burial record sys-

tem, ANC Explorer. In 2010, Arlington relied on a paper-based record system that caused confusion and led to the misplacement of burials. Thanks to Ms. Condon, Arlington now operates a new geospatial tracking system, which permits the families of our fallen heroes and cemetery staff to, among other things: receive turn-by-turn direction to any burial site or monument; view events, in real-time, occurring through the cemetery; and easily track and maintain burial space.

On behalf of our Nation's veterans and their families, I would like to thank Ms. Condon for her devotion to reaffirming Arlington National Cemetery's status as a national treasure and commend her on an illustrious career in public service.●

TRIBUTE TO CAROL MACK

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, today I wish to to recognize Carol Mack, principal of Matthew Thornton Elementary School in Londonderry, NH. Carol's dedication to the school's faculty, the Town of Londonderry and the students and families who comprise the school community has shone throughout her 25 years of service to Matthew Thornton. While I know that her leadership will be missed by the school community, I join Carol's family and friends in recognizing her impact and achievements and celebrating her retirement.

Carol's connection to Matthew Thornton began in 1983, when her son Jack was a first grade student at the school and she served as a volunteer. Carol then accepted a position as a teaching assistant at the school, and eventually decided to return to graduate school to attain a Master's Degree in education. Upon completion of her professional degree, Carol rose quickly at Matthew Thornton, serving first as a substitute teacher, then a first grade teacher, and eventually becoming the school's assistant principal. Carol's dedication and hard work was recognized statewide when she was named Assistant Principal of the Year by the New Hampshire Association of School Principals in 2002.

In 2004, Carol moved into a new role as principal of Matthew Thornton Elementary School. Her leadership, vision and commitment to the school's betterment was recognized again in 2012 when the New Hampshire Parent Teacher Association named Carol its Administrator of the Year. But as a former public school teacher, Carol's rewards have come from the students with whom she works on a daily basis. Her vision and leadership undoubtedly inspired generations of students to make the world a better place.

I would like to thank Carol Mack for her hard work on behalf of countless residents of New Hampshire. I am sure that she will be truly missed by the families, staff, and most importantly, the students, of Matthew Thornton Elementary School. I know that her family, including her husband Andy and

her children Karen, Cindy and Jack, and their spouses Andrew, Chris and Missy, and her friends, colleagues and community join me in congratulating and celebrating her notable work and the positive impact that she has had on thousands of young lives.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the United States Senate Chamber for the Honorable Frank R. Lautenberg, late Senator from the State of New Jersey.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 671. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress an annual report on claims for disabilities incurred or aggravated by military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2216. An act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, related agencies for the fiscal year ending and September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announce that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 622. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to new animal drugs and generic new animal drugs.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 671. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress an annual report on claims for disabilities incurred or aggravated by military sexual trauma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2216. An act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and 30, 2014, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. LEVIN for the Committee on Armed Services.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Douglas J. Robb, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Stephen L. Hoog, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Brooks L. Bash, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Joseph Anderson, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Spoehr, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Col. Ivan E. Denton, to be Brigadier General.

Navy nomination of Capt. Brian S. Pecha, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Victor W. Hall, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Priscilla B. Coe, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Christina M. Alvarado, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. James R. McNeal, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Daniel L. Gard, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Mark J. Fung, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Alma M.O.L. Grocki, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. William K. Davis, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Daniel J. MacDonnell, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. William J. Galinis and ending with Capt. Jon A. Hill, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 22, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. Christian D. Becker and ending with Capt. Gordon D. Peters, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 22, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. John P. Polowczyk and ending with Capt. Paul J. Verrastro, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 22, 2013.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Paula C. Brown, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Thomas E. Beeman, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Kelvin N. Dixon and ending with Rear Adm. (lh) John C. Sadler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 9, 2013.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. William A. Brown, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Robert L. Thomas, Jr., to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Nora W. Tyson, to be Vice Admiral.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Col. David G. Bellon and ending with Col. Raymond R. Descheneaux, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 7, 2013.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Colonel James W. Bierman, Jr. and ending with Colonel Terry V. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 7, 2013.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Air Force nominations beginning with Eric W. Adams and ending with Cortney Lynn Zuercher, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 9, 2013.

Army nominations beginning with Brian K. Abney and ending with Eric J. Oh, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Marine Corps nomination of Devin R. Blowes, to be Major.

Navy nomination of Eric Washington, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of Jeanne E. Pricer, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Timothy E. Johnson and ending with Robert L. Mark II, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Matthew R. Butkis and ending with Hans Hartwig, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael S. Dorris and ending with Joyce F. Richardson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Patrick W. McNally and ending with Ron A. Steiner, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Ronald R. Shaw, Jr. and ending with Keith E. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with John A. Daughety and ending with Richard O. Tolley, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Paula D. Dunn and ending with Jerald A. Rostad, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Mary A. Gworek and ending with Laura M. Scotty, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Glenn E. Murray and ending with Victor A. White, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Bryant E. Hepstall and ending with John F. Zrembski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Douglas J. Brown and ending with Jeffrey S. McPherson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael L. Douglas and ending with Douglas R. Schelb, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Edward R. Carroll and ending with Andrew Murray, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with John S. Cranston and ending with William C. Whitsitt, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Kim C. Brichacek and ending with Carol M.

Kushmier, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Alfred D. Anderson and ending with John B. Vliet, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Thomas A. Hagood, Jr. and ending with Nicholas H. Taylor, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Thomas C. Cecil and ending with Kyle T. Turco, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Don E. Cheramie and ending with Ralph R. Smith III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Herman L. Archibald and ending with Matthew H. Welsh, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Steven A. Beals and ending with Marvin L. Slusser, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Benito E. Baylosis and ending with Gustavo J. Vergara, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Jenks D. Britt and ending with Richard B. Thomas, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Daniel H. Adams and ending with William M. Zachman, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Kevin T. Aanestad and ending with Paul D. Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Masoud Eghtedari and ending with Christopher A. Stewart, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Richard A. Bonnette and ending with Glen Wood, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Joseph J. Eldred and ending with Trevor A. Rush, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Tim J. Dewitt and ending with William L. Whitmire, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Janine D. Allen and ending with Todd M. Stein, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Barry D. Adams and ending with Kimberly A. Zuzelski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Eric J. Bach and ending with John H. Windom, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Daniel J. Ackerson and ending with Scot A. Youngblood, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nomination of Jason T. Stepp, to be Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Mark R. Alexander and ending with Joseph E. Sisson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Lane C. Askew and ending with Jeffrey S. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Bernard Billingsley and ending with Robert J. Teague, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Daryl G. Adamson and ending with David L. Walker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nomination of Robert S. Almy, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Jeffrey J. Abbadini and ending with David M. Zielinski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Aldrith L. Baker and ending with John E. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Mark A. Angelo and ending with Thomas J. M. Weaver, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Robert L. Burgess and ending with Jacinto Toribio, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Lasumar R. Aragon and ending with Sarah E. Zarro, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Denver L. Applehans and ending with Christopher S. Servello, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Enid S. Brackett and ending with Edward A. Sylvester, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Christina N. Griffin and ending with Rick D. Smith, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Monique J. Bocock and ending with Jordan A. Thomas, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with John G. Clay and ending with Susan L. Walker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Daniel C. Almer and ending with Brian D. Weiss, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Steven G. Fuselier and ending with Eileen B. Werve, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Sean P. Obrien and ending with Charles S. Thompson III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Timothy M. Cole and ending with Anthony B. Spinler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with John B. Baccus III and ending with Craig E. Ross, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Thomas A. J. Olivero and ending with Robert A. Studebaker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Erin E. O. Acosta and ending with Dwight E. Smith, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

By Mrs. MURRAY for the Committee on the Budget.

*Brian C. Deese, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Patricia E. Campbell-Smith, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Elaine D. Kaplan, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HELLER:

S. 1097. A bill to prohibit a Federal agency from establishing or implementing a policy that discourages or prohibits the selection of a resort or vacation destination as the location for a conference or event, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 1098. A bill to reform the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 to responsibly protect homeownership; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. KING):

S. 1099. A bill to ensure that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. COATS, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. ENZI, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1100. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to repeal a provision prohibiting Federal agencies from procuring alternative fuels; to the

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1101. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that every child is ready for college or a career; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1102. A bill to abolish the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. BURR):

S. 1103. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the equalization of the excise tax on liquefied natural gas and per energy equivalent of diesel; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 1104. A bill to measure the progress of recovery and development efforts in Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

S. 1105. A bill to improve the circulation of \$1 coins, to remove barrier to the circulation of such coins, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 1106. A bill to improve the accuracy of mortgage underwriting used by Federal mortgage agencies by ensuring that energy costs are included in the underwriting process, to reduce the amount of energy consumed by homes, to facilitate the creation of energy efficiency retrofit and construction jobs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 1107. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 regarding Native Hawaiian education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 1108. A bill to reauthorize the impact aid program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1109. A bill to amend the school dropout prevention program in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1110. A bill to amend part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin:

S. 1111. A bill to combat cyber espionage of intellectual property of United States persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ENZI, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. RISC, and Mr. THUNE):

S.J. Res. 16. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the power of Congress to impose a tax on a failure to purchase

goods or services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 203

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 203, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition and celebration of the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

S. 240

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 240, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the per-fiscal year calculation of days of certain active duty or active service used to reduce the minimum age at which a member of a reserve component of the uniformed services may retire for non-regular service.

S. 289

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 289, a bill to extend the low-interest refinancing provisions under the Local Development Business Loan Program of the Small Business Administration.

S. 294

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 294, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the disability compensation evaluation procedure of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for veterans with mental health conditions related to military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

S. 314

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 314, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health of children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life.

S. 607

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 607, a bill to improve the provisions relating to the privacy of electronic communications.

S. 641

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 641, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools, and other programs, to promote education in palliative care and hospice, and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative medicine.

S. 653

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 653, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia.

S. 682

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 682, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans.

S. 723

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 723, a bill to require the Commissioner of Social Security to revise the medical and evaluation criteria for determining disability in a person diagnosed with Huntington's Disease and to waive the 24-month waiting period for Medicare eligibility for individuals disabled by Huntington's Disease.

S. 802

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 802, a bill to clarify Congressional intent regarding the regulation of the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters, and for other purposes.

S. 820

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to provide for a uniform national standard for the housing and treatment of egg-laying hens, and for other purposes.

S. 892

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 892, a bill to amend the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 to impose sanctions with respect to certain transactions in foreign currencies, and for other purposes.

S. 908

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 908, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the diagnosis and treatment of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, and for other purposes.

S. 950

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 950, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to allow a veterinarian to transport and dispense controlled substances in the usual course of veterinary practice outside of the registered location.

S. 953

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr.

WYDEN) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 953, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans, to modify required distribution rules for pension plans, to limit earnings stripping by expatriated entities, to provide for modifications related to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 967

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 967, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify various authorities relating to procedures for courts-martial under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes.

S. 973

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 973, a bill to improve the integrity and safety of interstate horseracing, and for other purposes.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to provide for enhanced embassy security, and for other purposes.

S. 988

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 988, a bill to provide for an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations.

S. 999

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 999, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide social service agencies with the resources to provide services to meet the urgent needs of Holocaust survivors to age in place with dignity, comfort, security, and quality of life.

S. 1001

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1001, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the Government of Iran.

S. 1003

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1003, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans.

S. 1082

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1082, a bill to promote Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate programs.

S. 1092

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1092, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require an Inspector General investigation of allegations of retaliatory personnel actions taken in response to making protected communications regarding sexual assault.

S. 1096

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1096, a bill to establish an Office of Rural Education Policy in the Department of Education.

S.J. RES. 10

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 10, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.

S.J. RES. 15

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 15, a joint resolution removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment.

S. RES. 75

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 75, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 157

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 157, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that telephone service must be improved in rural areas of the United States and that no entity may unreasonably discriminate against telephone users in those areas.

AMENDMENT NO. 978

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 978 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 998

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 998 proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1042

At the request of Mr. KING, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms.

COLLINS) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1042 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1082

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1082 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1144

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1144 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1151

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1151 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1153

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1153 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1167

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1167 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1101. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that every child is ready for college or a career; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to say on behalf of several Republican Senators, including Senators BURR, ISAKSON, KIRK, ROBERTS, HATCH, and ENZI that I am introducing today the Every Child Ready for College or Career Act. This bill would let States decide whether schools and teachers are succeeding or failing. It would end the accumulation of Federal mandates that have piled up on States and local school districts and has created, in effect, a national school board. It would help 50 million children in 100,000 public schools learn what they need to know and be able to do by restoring responsibility to States and

communities and giving teachers and parents more freedom, flexibility, and choices.

I will have more to say about this on Monday in a floor speech, but I wanted to call it to the attention of our colleagues.

While it is being offered by Republican Senators, we do not see it as a Republican bill. We see it as a piece of legislation that will attract the support of classroom teachers, principals, Governors, legislators, and others who have been working for 30 years to set high standards, create better tests, create accountability systems, and pioneering in developing teacher evaluation systems.

We believe it is the proper role of the Federal Government to create an environment for better schools, but not to issue orders from Washington. The combination of No Child Left Behind mandates, Race to the Top mandates, and mandates as a result of the Secretary of Education's waivers have created such congestion in the U.S. Department of Education that it has become, in effect, a national school board.

We want to head in the other direction. We want to give back to States and local governments the responsibility for deciding whether schools and teachers are succeeding or failing. I hope all of our colleagues will read the Every Child Ready for College or Career Act.

Senator HARKIN and I look forward to the markup next Tuesday in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee. We will offer competing versions. His is more than 1,100 pages, and ours is 220 pages. This is a symbol of the differences in our approaches. We will begin a debate which I hope goes through the committee, moves to the Senate floor, combines with the House in conference, and produces a result that reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act this year.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1174. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 956 submitted by Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COBURN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KIRK, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1175. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1176. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1177. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1178. Mr. SCHATZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 1171 submitted by Mr. SCHATZ and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1179. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1051 submitted by Mr. SESSIONS and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1180. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1122 submitted by Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. COATS) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1174. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 956 submitted by Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COBURN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KIRK, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. Lautenberg) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. 12. FOOD SAFETY INSPECTION.

(a) REGULATIONS.—

(1) DEADLINE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue final regulations to carry out the amendments made by paragraph (1) of section 11016(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 2130).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In promulgating the regulations described in paragraph (1), the Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall ensure that there is no duplication in inspection activities for meat food products derived from catfish, including the cessation of any existing inspection function for meat food products derived from catfish carried out by the Food and Drug Administration or any related agency.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION STATUS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and Appropriations of the Senate a report on the status of the implementation of the program established by the amendments made by section 11016(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 2130).

SA 1175. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 1 day after enactment.

SA 1176. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 2 days after enactment.

SA 1177. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

SA 1178. Mr. SCHATZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1171 submitted by Mr. SCHATZ and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “RESEARCH AND”.

On page 2, line 20, strike “silviculture” and insert “silvicultural practices for restoration purposes”.

SA 1179. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1051 submitted by Mr. SESSIONS and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On Page 1, Strike line 1 through and including Page 5, Line 2, and insert the following:

“On Page 390, after Line 17, add the following:

SEC. 4019. NO FUNDS FOR MARKETING SNAP BENEFITS.

No funds authorized under this title shall be used to implement any program designed to promote enrollment and use of SNAP benefits by foreign nationals residing in the United States.”

SA 1180. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1122 submitted by Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. COATS) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be added, add the following:

SEC. 122. STAY AND STUDY ON PROPOSED ACTIONS RELATING TO SULFURYL FLUORIDE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall delay taking final action on the objections addressed in the proposed order entitled “Sulfuryl Fluoride; Proposed Order Granting Objections to Tolerances and Denying Request for a Stay” (76 Fed. Reg. 3422 (January 19, 2011)) as that proposed order relates to tolerances under chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) until the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, after providing notice and opportunity to comment to all stakeholders, submit to the Committees on Agriculture and Energy and Commerce of

the House of Representatives and the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on—

(1) the potential public health, economic, environmental, food supply, and public right-to-know effects that may result from finalization of the proposed order described in subsection (a);

(2) any alternatives to the use of sulfuric fluoride in the agricultural sector, including alternatives available through the National Organic Certification Program of the Department of Agriculture and alternatives used in other countries; and

(3) actions that Federal agencies can take to help address public health threats, including to the health of infants and children, by reducing fluoride exposures below levels that have been determined to be safe.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a business meeting has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The business meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 18, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the business meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at (202) 224-7571 or Abigail Campbell at (202) 224-4905.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 11 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 10:30 a.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The Committee will hold a hearing entitled, "Gulf Restoration: A Progress Report 3 years After the Deepwater Horizon Disaster."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 9:15 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 11 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing entitled, "Labor Issues in Bangladesh."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 10 a.m., in S-216 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC POLICY

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Economic Policy be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled "State of the American Dream: Economic Policy and the Future of the Middle Class?"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 7, THROUGH TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 2013

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following any leader remarks on Friday, June 7, tomorrow, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 80, S. 744; that the time until 1:30 p.m. be divided as follows: Senator SESSIONS or designee controlling 3 hours, and the majority leader or designee controlling the remaining time; further, following any leader remarks on Monday, June 10, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 744; that the time until 5 p.m. be divided as follows: Senator SESSIONS or designee controlling 2 hours, and Senator LEAHY or designee controlling the remaining time; further, that at 5 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 954, the farm bill, with the time until 5:30 p.m. equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; that at

5:30 p.m., all postcloture time be considered expired and the Senate proceed to vote in relation to the Leahy amendment, with no amendments in order to the amendment prior to the vote; and upon disposition of the Leahy amendment, the Senate proceed to vote on passage of S. 954, as amended; that upon disposition of S. 954, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 744, with Senator SESSIONS or designee controlling 1 hour of debate on Monday evening; that following any leader remarks on Tuesday, June 11, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 744, with the time until 12:30 p.m. equally divided between the proponents and opponents; further, Senator SESSIONS or designee controlling up to 1 hour of that time; that at 2:15 p.m., on Tuesday, June 11, the Senate proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 744; finally, if cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed, the time until 4 p.m. be equally divided between the proponents and opponents; and at 4 p.m., the Senate proceed to vote on the adoption of the motion to proceed to S. 744.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 141, 142, and 143; that the nominations be confirmed, en bloc; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that President Obama be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today the Senate will confirm Judge Charles Breyer, Rachel Barkow, and Judge William Pryor to the U.S. Sentencing Commission. While it is good that the Senate is acting to confirm Judge Pryor and Rachel Barkow following their unanimous approval by the Judiciary Committee 2 weeks ago, it is wrong that Senate Republicans forced Judge Breyer to wait so long for confirmation. Judge Breyer was first reported unanimously last July, nearly 11 months ago. Despite that unanimous support, Senate Republicans, as they have done so many times, refused to act on his nomination on the floor and forced the President to renominate him this year for no good reason.

Judge Breyer has an outstanding record in public service, and has served as a U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California since 1998, assuming senior status last year. He has

also worked in private practice and as a prosecutor—both in the San Francisco District Attorney's office and on the Watergate Special Prosecution Force. After graduating from law school he served as a law clerk to Chief Judge Oliver J. Carter of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. Additionally, from 1969 to 1973, Judge Breyer was a Captain in the U.S. Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps. Judge Breyer will be an outstanding addition to the Sentencing Commission.

Rachel Barkow has been a law professor at the New York University School of Law for the past 11 years. She previously worked as an associate in private practice at Kellogg Huber Hansen Todd & Evans, P.L.L.C. in Washington, D.C. In 2001, she took leave from private practice to serve as the John M. Olin Fellow in Law at Georgetown University Law Center. Following law school, Professor Barkow served as a law clerk for D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Laurence H. Silberman and Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia.

William Pryor is currently a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, a position to which he was confirmed in 2005. Prior to becoming a judge, he served as the Attorney General of Alabama from 1997 to 2004, where he led the effort to create Alabama's sentencing commission.

I thank the Chair.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

Rachel Elise Barkow, of New York, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2017.

Charles R. Breyer, of California, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2015.

William H. Pryor, Jr., of Alabama, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2017.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 147, and each number in order, through 174, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Marine Corps, Army, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed, en bloc; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the Record; that President Obama be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the

grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Douglas J. Robb

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Stephen L. Hoog

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Brooks L. Bash

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Joseph Anderson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Spoeher

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Ivan E. Denton

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Brian S. Pecha

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Victor W. Hall

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Priscilla B. Coe

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Christina M. Alvarado

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. James R. McNeal

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Daniel L. Gard

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Mark J. Fung

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Alma M.O.L. Grocki

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. William K. Davis

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Daniel J. MacDonnell

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. William J. Galinis

Capt. Jon A. Hill

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Christian D. Becker

Capt. Gordon D. Peters

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. John P. Polowczyk

Capt. Paul J. Verrastro

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (1h) Paula C. Brown

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (1h) Thomas E. Beeman

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (1h) Kelvin N. Dixon

Rear Adm. (1h) Brian L. LaRoche

Rear Adm. (1h) John C. Sadler

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. William A. Brown

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Robert L. Thomas, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Nora W. Tyson

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. David G. Bellon

Col. Raymond R. Descheneaux

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Colonel James W. Bierman, Jr.

Colonel Robert F. Castellvi

Colonel David J. Furness

Colonel Michael S. Groen

Colonel Kevin M. Hams

Colonel John M. Jansen

Colonel Kevin J. Killea

Colonel David A. Ottignon

Colonel Thomas D. Weidley

Colonel Terry V. Williams

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN277 AIR FORCE nominations (76) beginning ERIC W. ADAMS, and ending CORTNEY LYNN ZUERCHER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2013.

IN THE ARMY

PN472 ARMY nominations (4) beginning BRIAN K. ABNEY, and ending ERIC J. OH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN314 MARINE CORPS nomination of Devin R. Blowes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

IN THE NAVY

PN352 NAVY nomination of Eric Washington, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN353 NAVY nomination of Jeanne E. Pricer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN354 NAVY nominations (2) beginning TIMOTHY E. JOHNSON, and ending ROBERT L. MARK, II, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN355 NAVY nominations (2) beginning MATTHEW R. BUTKIS, and ending HANS HARTWIG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN356 NAVY nominations (2) beginning MICHAEL S. DORRIS, and ending JOYCE F. RICHARDSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN357 NAVY nominations (3) beginning PATRICK W. MCNALLY, and ending RON A. STEINER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN358 NAVY nominations (3) beginning RONALD R. SHAW, JR., and ending KEITH E. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

ceived by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN359 NAVY nominations (3) beginning JOHN A. DAUGHETY, and ending RICHARD O. TOLLEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN360 NAVY nominations (3) beginning PAULA D. DUNN, and ending JERALD A. ROSTAD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN361 NAVY nominations (4) beginning MARY A. GWOREK, and ending LAURA M. SCOTTY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN362 NAVY nominations (4) beginning GLENN E. MURRAY, and ending VICTOR A. WHITE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN363 NAVY nominations (5) beginning BRYANT E. HEPSTALL, and ending JOHN F. ZREMBSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN364 NAVY nominations (5) beginning DOUGLAS J. BROWN, and ending JEFFREY S. MCPHERSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN365 NAVY nominations (6) beginning MICHAEL L. DOUGLAS, and ending DOUGLAS R. SCHELBI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN366 NAVY nominations (7) beginning EDWARD R. CARROLL, and ending ANDREW MURRAY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN367 NAVY nominations (7) beginning JOHN S. CRANSTON, and ending WILLIAM C. WHITSITT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN368 NAVY nominations (8) beginning KIM C. BRICHACEK, and ending CAROL M. KUSHMIER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN369 NAVY nominations (8) beginning ALFRED D. ANDERSON, and ending JOHN B. VLIET, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN370 NAVY nominations (8) beginning THOMAS A. HAGOOD, JR., and ending NICHOLAS H. TAYLOR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN371 NAVY nominations (9) beginning THOMAS C. CECIL, and ending KYLE T. TURCO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN372 NAVY nominations (11) beginning DON E. CHERAMIE, and ending RALPH R. SMITH, III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN373 NAVY nominations (12) beginning HERMAN L. ARCHIBALD, and ending MATTHEW H. WELSH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN374 NAVY nominations (14) beginning STEVEN A. BEALS, and ending MARVIN L. SLUSSER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN375 NAVY nominations (17) beginning BENITO E. BAYLOSIS, and ending GUSTAVO J. VERGARA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN376 NAVY nominations (21) beginning JENKS D. BRITT, and ending RICHARD B.

THOMAS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN377 NAVY nominations (72) beginning DANIEL H. ADAMS, and ending WILLIAM M. ZACHMAN, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN378 NAVY nominations (210) beginning KEVIN T. AANESTAD, and ending PAUL D. YOUNG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN445 NAVY nominations (7) beginning MASOUD EGHTEADARI, and ending CHRISTOPHER A. STEWART, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN446 NAVY nominations (10) beginning RICHARD A. BONNEITE, and ending GLEN WOOD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN447 NAVY nominations (11) beginning JOSEPH J. ELDERED, and ending TREVOR A. RUSH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN448 NAVY nominations (14) beginning TIM J. DEWITT, and ending WILLIAM L. WHITMIRE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN449 NAVY nominations (16) beginning JANINE D. ALLEN, and ending TODD M. STEIN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN451 NAVY nominations (22) beginning BARRY D. ADAMS, and ending KIMBERLY A. ZUZELSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN452 NAVY nominations (28) beginning ERIC J. BACH, and ending JOHN H. WINDOM, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN453 NAVY nominations (49) beginning DANIEL J. ACKERSON, and ending SCOT A. YOUNGBLOOD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN473 NAVY nomination of Jason T. Stepp, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN475 NAVY nominations (19) beginning MARK R. ALEXANDER, and ending JOSEPH E. SISSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN476 NAVY nominations (15) beginning LANE C. ASKEW, and ending JEFFREY S. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN477 NAVY nominations (26) beginning BERNARD BILLINGSLEY, and ending ROBERT J. TEAGUE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN478 NAVY nominations (61) beginning DARYL G. ADAMSON, and ending DAVID L. WALKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN479 NAVY nomination of Robert S. Almy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN480 NAVY nominations (487) beginning JEFFREY J. ABBADINI, and ending DAVID M. ZIELINSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN481 NAVY nominations (16) beginning ALDRITH L. BAKER, and ending JOHN E.

WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN482 NAVY nominations (14) beginning MARK A. ANGELO, and ending THOMAS J. M. WEAVER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN483 NAVY nominations (14) beginning ROBERT L. BURGESS, and ending JACINTO TORIBIO, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN484 NAVY nominations (37) beginning LASUMAR R. ARAGON, and ending SARAH E. ZARRO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN485 NAVY nominations (10) beginning DENVER L. APPELEHANS, and ending CHRISTOPHER S. SERVELLO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN486 NAVY nominations (12) beginning ENID S. BRACKETT, and ending EDWARD A. SYLVESTER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN487 NAVY nominations (5) beginning CHRISTINA N. GRIFFIN, and ending RICK D. SMITH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN488 NAVY nominations (8) beginning MONIQUE J. BOCK, and ending JORDAN A. THOMAS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN489 NAVY nominations (14) beginning JOHN G. CLAY, and ending SUSAN L. WALKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN490 NAVY nominations (9) beginning DANIEL C. ALMER, and ending BRIAN D. WEISS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN491 NAVY nominations (2) beginning Steven G. Fuselier, and ending Eileen B. Werve, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN492 NAVY nominations (2) beginning SEAN P. OBRIEN, and ending CHARLES S. THOMPSON, III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN493 NAVY nominations (3) beginning TIMOTHY M. COLE, and ending ANTHONY B. SPINLER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN494 NAVY nominations (2) beginning John B. Baccus, III, and ending Craig E. Ross, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN495 NAVY nominations (2) beginning Thomas A. J. Olivero, and ending Robert A. Studebaker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN496 NAVY nominations (8) beginning ERIN E. O. ACOSTA, and ending DWIGHT E. SMITH, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by me in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider

nominations Nos. 47 and 49; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that following the use or yielding back of that time, the Senate proceed to vote with no intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that President Obama be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

APPOINTMENT

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 112-240, appoints the following individual as a member of the Commission on Long-Term Care:

Christopher S. Jacobs of Washington, DC, vice Bruce D. Greenstein.

THANKING SENATE PAGES

Mr. REID. Madam President, tomorrow there will be another class of pages who will graduate after serving the Senate so well. We expect a lot of our pages, who often work as hard as Senators and staff. Their contributions to make the Senate run smoothly day in and day out are greatly appreciated. I commend them for their hard work, thank them for their efforts, and wish them the best of luck in their next endeavor.

Speaking from a personal perspective, my two oldest grandchildren served as pages. It really changed their lives. Even though their grandfather was heavily involved in politics—and that was all my adult life—they really were not in tune with what was going on or I guess they really didn't care that much. But after having served here as pages, they became avid readers of the press, listened to the news, and became interested in what goes on here.

These jobs as pages are really life-changing. There are lots of examples of that. Senator Chris Dodd, who recently retired, was a longtime Member of Congress and Senator from Connecticut. His serving as a page really paved the way for him to be a Peace Corps volunteer, a Member of Congress, and a Member of the Senate. Each of these young men and women has a golden opportunity.

I appreciate very much how hard they have worked. These young men and women have gone to school, and it has been hard. It is not easy to complete the semester of school that they do here—it is very hard. People who run that school cut them no slack.

Whether it is English or math, they work them very hard. They go through a drill, living in the dorm. It is not easy. They are strictly supervised.

I am proud of every one of them. I wish I had more time to spend with them individually because it is really important for this institution that the page program continue.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 2013

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow morning, June 7, 2013; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume the motion to proceed to S. 744, the comprehensive immigration reform bill, under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next rollcall vote will be Monday at 5:30 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the body, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:42 p.m., adjourned until Friday, June 7, 2013, at 9:30 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 6, 2013:

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

RACHEL ELISE BARKOW, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 31, 2017.

CHARLES R. BREYER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 31, 2015.

WILLIAM H. PRYOR, JR., OF ALABAMA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 31, 2017.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS J. ROBB

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. STEPHEN L. HOOG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. BROOKS L. BASH

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED

WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH ANDERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS W. SPOEHR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JOHN D. JOHNSON

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. IVAN E. DENTON

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. BRIAN S. PECHA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. VICTOR W. HALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. PRISCILLA B. COE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CHRISTINA M. ALVARADO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JAMES R. MCNEAL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DANIEL L. GARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MARK J. FUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. ALMA M.O.L. GROCKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. WILLIAM K. DAVIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DANIEL J. MACDONNELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. WILLIAM J. GALINIS

CAPT. JON A. HILL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CHRISTIAN D. BECKER

CAPT. GORDON D. PETERS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOHN P. POLOWCZYK

CAPT. PAUL J. VERRASTRO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) PAULA C. BROWN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) THOMAS E. BEEMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) KELVIN N. DIXON

REAR ADM. (LH) BRIAN L. LAROCHE

REAR ADM. (LH) JOHN C. SADLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. WILLIAM A. BROWN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ROBERT L. THOMAS, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. NORA W. TYSON

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID G. BELLON

COL. RAYMOND R. DESCHENEUX

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL JAMES W. BIERMAN, JR.

COLONEL ROBERT F. CASTELLVI

COLONEL DAVID J. FURNESS

COLONEL MICHAEL S. GROEN

COLONEL KEVIN M. HAMS

COLONEL JOHN M. JANSSEN

COLONEL KEVIN J. KILLBA

COLONEL DAVID A. OTTIGNON

COLONEL THOMAS D. WEIDLEY

COLONEL TERRY V. WILLIAMS

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC W. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH COURTNEY LYNN ZUERCHER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 9, 2013.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRIAN K. ABNEY AND ENDING WITH ERIC J. OH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF DEVIN R. BLOWES, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF ERIC WASHINGTON, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JEANNE E. PRICER, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY E. JOHNSON AND ENDING WITH ROBERT L. MARK II, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW R. BUTKIS AND ENDING WITH HANS HARTWIG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL S. DORRIS AND ENDING WITH JOYCE F. RICHARDSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PATRICK W. MCNALLY AND ENDING WITH RON A. STEINER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RONALD R. SHAW, JR. AND ENDING WITH KEITH E. WILLIAMS, WHICH

NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN A. DAUGHETY AND ENDING WITH RICHARD O. TOLLEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PAULA D. DUNN AND ENDING WITH JERALD A. ROSTAD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARY A. GWOREK AND ENDING WITH LAURA M. SCOTTY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GLENN E. MURRAY AND ENDING WITH VICTOR A. WHITE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRYANT E. HEPSTALL AND ENDING WITH JOHN F. ZREMBSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DOUGLAS J. BROWN AND ENDING WITH JEFFREY S. MCPHERSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL L. DOUGLAS AND ENDING WITH DOUGLAS R. SCHELB, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EDWARD R. CARROLL AND ENDING WITH ANDREW MURRAY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN S. CRANSTON AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM C. WHITSITT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KIM C. BRICHACK AND ENDING WITH CAROL M. KUSHMIER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALFRED D. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH JOHN B. VLIET, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THOMAS A. HAGOOD, JR. AND ENDING WITH NICHOLAS H. TAYLOR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THOMAS C. CECIL AND ENDING WITH KYLE T. TURCO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DON E. CHERAMIE AND ENDING WITH RALPH R. SMITH III, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH HERMAN L. ARCHIBALD AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW H. WELSH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEVEN A. BEALS AND ENDING WITH MARVIN L. SLUSSER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BENITO E. BAYLOSIS AND ENDING WITH GUSTAVO J. VERGARA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JENKS D. BRITT AND ENDING WITH RICHARD B. THOMAS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL H. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM M. ZACHMAN, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KEVIN T. AANESTAD AND ENDING WITH PAUL D. YOUNG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MASOUD EGHTEDARI AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER A. STEWART, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RICHARD A. BONNETTE AND ENDING WITH GLEN WOOD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSEPH J. ELDRED AND ENDING WITH TREVOR A. RUSH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIM J. DEWITT AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM L. WHITMIRE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JANINE D. ALLEN AND ENDING WITH TODD M. STEIN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BARRY D. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH KIMBERLY A. ZUZELSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC J. BACH AND ENDING WITH JOHN H. WINDOM, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL J. ACKERSON AND ENDING WITH SCOT A. YOUNGBLOOD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JASON T. STEPP, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARK R. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH JOSEPH E. SISSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LANE C. ASKEW AND ENDING WITH JEFFREY S. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BERNARD BILLINGSLEY AND ENDING WITH ROBERT J. TEAGUE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DARYL G. ADAMSON AND ENDING WITH DAVID L. WALKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND AP-

PEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ROBERT S. ALMY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFREY J. ABBADINI AND ENDING WITH DAVID M. ZIELINSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALDRITH L. BAKER AND ENDING WITH JOHN E. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARK A. ANGELO AND ENDING WITH THOMAS J. M. WEAVER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT L. BURGESS AND ENDING WITH JACINTO TORIBIO, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LASUMAR R. ARAGON AND ENDING WITH SARAH E. ZARRO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DENVER L. APPLEHANS AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER S. SERVELLO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ENID S. BRACKETT AND ENDING WITH EDWARD A. SYLVESTER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTINA N. GRIFFIN AND ENDING WITH RICK D. SMITH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MONIQUE J. BOCKOCK AND ENDING WITH JORDAN A. THOMAS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN G. CLAY AND ENDING WITH SUSAN L. WALKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL C. ALMER AND ENDING WITH BRIAN D. WEISS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEVEN G. FUSELIER AND ENDING WITH EILEEN B. WERVE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SEAN P. OBRIEN AND ENDING WITH CHARLES S. THOMPSON III, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY M. COLE AND ENDING WITH ANTHONY B. SPINLER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN B. BACCUS III AND ENDING WITH CRAIG E. ROSS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THOMAS A. J. OLIVERO AND ENDING WITH ROBERT A. STUDEBAKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIN E. O. ACOSTA AND ENDING WITH DWIGHT E. SMITH, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.